

الشرق الأوسط

INTERNATIONAL

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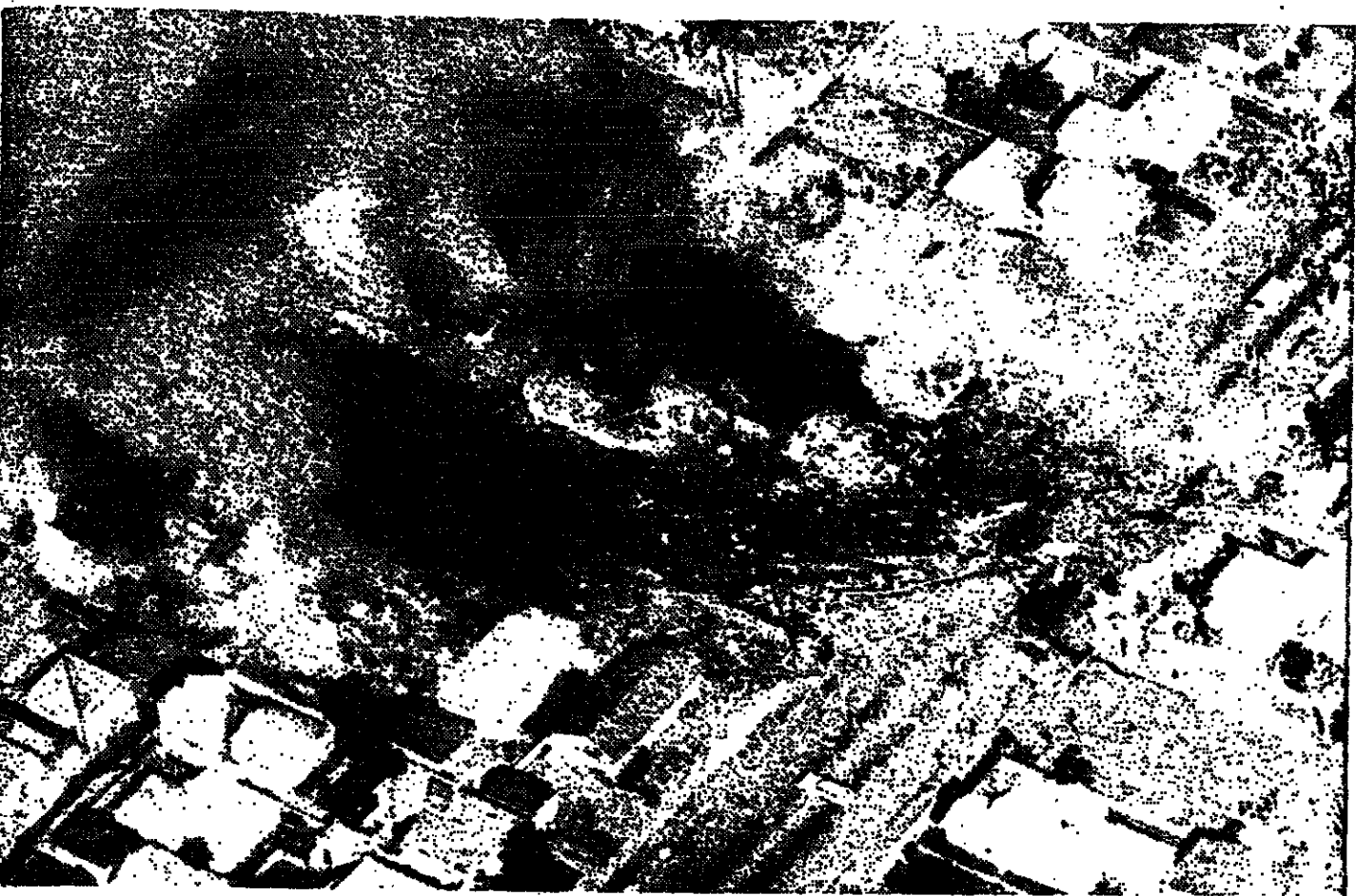
No. 29,743

PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1978

Established 1887

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, partly cloudy, Temp. 59-63 (59-73). Wednesday, variable and fresher, 60-65 (60-70). Thursday, sunny and sunny spells, Temp. 61-66 (61-71). Friday, cloudy, CHAMPAIGN: Tuesday, sunny, Temp. 62-67 (62-72). Wednesday, sunny, Temp. 63-68 (63-73). NEW YORK: Tuesday, sunny, Temp. 64-69 (64-69). Wednesday, sunny, Temp. 65-70 (65-70).

Austria	12.5	Kenya	Sh. 7
Belgium	20 B.F.	Laos	20 L.F.
Denmark	2.50 D.K.	Luxembourg	20 L.F.
Egypt	40 P.	Mexico	20 M.
France	20 F.	Netherlands	1.50 G.
Germany	2.50 D.M.	Nigeria	20 N.
Greece	20 P.	Portugal	20 P.
India	1.50 R.	Spain	20 P.
Iran	1.50 R.	Sweden	20 S.
Israel	1.50 S.	Switzerland	20 S.
Italy	20 L.	Turkey	20 T.
		U.S. Military (J)	50.25
		Yugoslavia	20 D.



A number of frame homes in San Diego's North Park were set afire by flaming wreckage from the PSA plane.

## Toll at Least 142, Worst in U.S. History

## Planes Collide, Crash in San Diego

From Wire Dispatches  
SAN DIEGO, Sept. 25 — A Pacific Southwest Airlines jet and a small plane on a training flight collided in flight this morning and crashed into a residential area, at least 142 persons were killed, officials said, making it the worst air disaster in U.S. history.  
The Boeing 727 exploded on impact and fell in flaming wreckage into a neighborhood of wooden frame homes, destroying about 10 in the initial impact and damaging half a dozen more, dropping fragments of bodies on rooftops and in the streets.  
All 129 passengers and seven crew members aboard PSA Flight 182 from Sacramento and Los Angeles were killed, the Federal Aviation Administration said. Officials said at least four persons on the ground were dead, and both persons aboard the small plane were killed.  
The PSA plane was on its landing approach when it collided several miles east of Lindbergh Field, the city airport, at 9:30 with a Cessna two-seater at 3,000 feet, the FAA said.  
The Cessna, owned by the Gibbs Flying Service, was being flown by a student pilot, Marine Gunner Sgt. David Boswell, 35, of Oceanside, Calif., accompanied by an unidentified instructor, according to Bill Gibbs, owner of the flying service.  
A Marine spokesman said Sgt. Boswell had several pilot's licenses, including a commercial multi-engine license, and was taking instrument flight lessons. The Cessna had left another San Diego airport, Montgomery Field, about half an hour before the crash and was on an instrument approach to Lindbergh Field.  
PSA said its jetliner left Sacramento at 7:20 a.m. and made a stop in Los Angeles. It had at least 129 passengers and a crew of seven aboard and possibly more. The airline said more may have been on board because there were 11 seats available for employees.  
The previous worst death toll in an airplane disaster in the United States occurred in 1960 when 134 persons were killed in New York City in the collision and crash of a United Air Lines DC-8 and a TWA Super-Constellation.  
The 727 smashed into a row of houses along Dwight Street in the North Park district, about five miles from the airport. Wreckage was strewn across a wide area, injuring several persons.  
"There were bodies lying everywhere," said Barry Fitzsimmons, a photographer for the San Diego Evening Tribune who was one of the first at the scene. "A block of homes was on fire. It was horrible. The only thing you could see of the plane was a PSA engine. All the other wreckage appeared to level the whole block."

## Peres Urges Opposition Support Begin Bids Knesset Approve Peace Plan and Sinai Accord

By William Farrell  
JERUSALEM, Sept. 25 (NYT) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin opened the parliamentary debate today on securing a peace treaty with Egypt and bluntly told the Israeli legislators that without the removal of Jewish settlements in the Sinai the peace effort would collapse.  
"This is a very painful matter," Mr. Begin said, in urging the 120-member Knesset to vote to abolish the Israeli presence in the Sinai peninsula, which Israel captured from Egypt during the 1967 war.  
Not to, he said, means that "the negotiations on a peace treaty will not even begin and all the things agreed on at Camp David will be completely done away with. This is the choice. There are the two possibilities. There is no third."  
Mr. Begin urged acceptance of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's ultimatum about Sinai if a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt were to come into being. He said he recommended this course of action "with a sorrowful and painful heart but with a quiet conscience."  
Peres Urges Support  
The only other speaker today was Labor opposition leader Shimon Peres. He urged that his Labor Party colleagues accept the Camp David accords, but he accompanied the request with a partisan critique of Mr. Begin's handling of the peace effort, contending that an unduly high price was being paid.  
An old ally of Mr. Begin's, Gula Cohen, a fiery former member of the Stern Gang in the 1940s, disrupted Mr. Begin's efforts to get the debate under way. Several times she heckled him for "betraying" Israel.  
"Protect me from Gula Cohen," Mr. Begin said tartly to the speaker of the Knesset, Yitzhak Shamir.  
Finally the members voted to have her removed from the chamber and she left.  
Mr. Begin then summarized the Camp David talks, saying that three matters distasteful to Israel had been deleted from draft documents circulating at the summit meeting.  
PLO 'Not a Factor'  
As a result of this Israeli pressure, he said there would be no plebiscite on the Israeli-occupied Arab lands of the West Bank of the Jordan or in the Gaza strip. There "is no and will not be under any circumstances a Palestinian state" and "the murderers' organization known as the Palestine Liberation Organization is not and will not be a factor in negotiations."  
Moshe Shaleh of the Labor Party broke in at this point to refer to a report in Newsweek magazine in which Mr. Begin was quoted as saying:  
"I am not a Zionist."  
"PLO 'Not a Factor'"  
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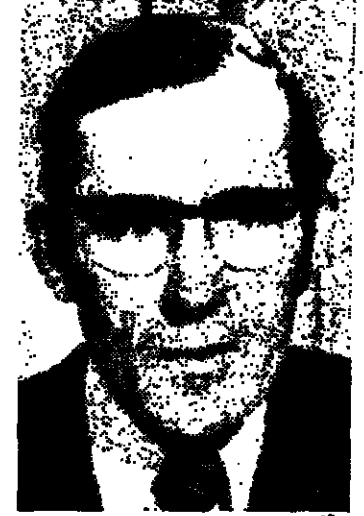


Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin sits alongside Defense Minister Moshe Dayan in the Knesset yesterday while Gula Cohen — a member of Mr. Begin's Likud Party — heckles them.

## 'Democracy Wouldn't Be a Game'

## Portugal's Eanes Shuns Usual Politics

By Ronald Koven  
LISBON, Sept. 25 (WP) — Antonio Ramalho Eanes, Portugal's soldier-president, makes clear that he does not believe that his small country, beset with major economic problems, can afford a democracy whose politicians believe in politics as usual.  
Gen. Eanes, in his first interview as president, said, "There has been so much ideology in this country that people are fed up. . . . The people are not seeking political brand names but achievements."  
The stern general, 43, was a gym teacher in the army. He grips the wooden arms of his chair in Belem Palace as if he were afraid he might start gesticulating. But unlike his public appearances, he offers a shy, almost relaxed smile occasionally.  
Gen. Eanes indicated that although he is offering the politicians in the Cortes, the parliament, a last chance to get together on a government, he is not going to wait very long. "I'm disposed to give them the time they ask for — if the political situation allows it."  
In a solemn address to the nation Friday night after a week of self-imposed silence, he refrained from setting a time limit. But in the interview he said that if they have not shown within a week that they can form a coalition, he will move into the next phase — an attempt to form a government headed by an independent figure with party men under him in the Cabinet.  
That approach, Gen. Eanes said, would get another week's try. If that failed, he would appoint a Cabinet for the sole purpose of preparing new elections. The present political leadership in parliament, especially the Socialist Party of former Premier Mario Soares, can expect to emerge greatly diminished in such a contest.  
His approach to politics is novel in a country given to expansiveness, position-taking and overstatement. Gen. Eanes said he had refused to see any politicians in the week's interval between the fall of the latest government and the presidential address to the nation because "everybody needed to reflect calmly, to de-dramatize things and to have a little silence for a few days."  
The Socialist Party, in its first reaction to the speech, complained about this refusal to talk, claiming over. Most of the other parties, including the Communists, hailed the president's speech. Gen. Eanes finally said he would start seeing the party leaders tomorrow.  
One of the leaders he is likely to have the most relaxed talk with is Communist Party chief Alvaro Cunhal, although in 1975, Gen. Eanes led the military men who headed off a Communist takeover. Since having the image of a union demonstrator forced off the streets by Gen. Eanes' soldiers, the Communists have been on their best behavior.  
Speaking of the Communists, Gen. Eanes was free with his compliments. "Compared to other parties," he said, "the Communist Party does not have the same type of problems that leap to the eyes of the militants and the population. They project an image of capability, of cohesion and of organization that leaves a good impression, even to outside observers. . . . The Communist Party doesn't try any more to impose its ideology but rather to offer solutions to problems. To solve those problems it sometimes uses the most competent people even if they don't belong to the party."



Antonio Ramalho Eanes

## Woman Captured in Dortmund Shoot-Out W. Germans Hold a Top Terror Suspect

DORTMUND, West Germany, Sept. 25 (AP) — In a major West German anti-terrorist coup, authorities today identified one of two persons wounded and captured in a bloody shoot-out with police yesterday as a prime terrorist suspect, Angelika Speitel.  
Miss Speitel, 26, who suffered a thighbone fracture in yesterday's gunbattle in Dortmund, was wanted in the slayings last year of three prominent Germans. She had also been sought for the attempted murder of a Dutch policeman in a September, 1977, shooting in The Hague.  
Her capture reduced to 13 the number of West Germany's most-wanted terrorist suspects still at large, out of a list of 20 issued in January this year.  
A spokesman for the Karlsruhe Federal Prosecutor's Office said that Miss Speitel was positively identified through physical characteristics and with the help of an eyewitness who knew her.  
Earlier, police said final identification was being held up because they had no fingerprints of Miss Speitel in their files.  
Critically Injured  
She was captured with a critically injured male companion, Michael Knoll, 27, after yesterday's shooting incident, in which two armed men and a woman left one policeman dead and another wounded.  
Hundreds of police searched today for the person who escaped after the shooting. Dortmund police chief Wolfgang Manner told reporters that the armed fugitive was believed to be Christian Klar, one of the remaining 13 suspects on the most-wanted list.  
Yesterday's shoot-out occurred after police, alerted by neighbors who heard shooting in a wooded area in a suburb of Dortmund, stumbled on what turned out to be practice firing by two men and a woman armed with submachine guns.  
The suspects immediately fired Corsican Nationalists  
BOMB PLANT, HOUSE  
AJACCIO, Corsica, Sept. 25 (AP) — Corsican nationalists blew up a fireworks factory today, causing extensive damage. No casualties were reported.  
The Corsican nationalists, which seek autonomy from France, also set off a bomb in a house under construction for a French Air Force officer, but no one was hurt.



Angelika Speitel



Michael Knoll

on the first two of four policemen who entered the wood from different sides, killing him outright.  
The second policeman called the other two to the scene by walkie-talkie. One of them was wounded in the thigh in a new hail of subma-

## Nicaragua Aftermath: Hatred, More Killing Expected

By Karen DeYoung  
MANAGUA, Sept. 25 (WP) — At the height of the battle for the city of Matagalpa, a Nicaraguan soldier lay on a blood-soaked cot in a Catholic hospital filled with refugees.  
Shot through the eye and obviously dying, the soldier asked for a priest so he could confess. Refugees watching the scene showed not a flicker of sympathy.  
"You tell that son of a bitch," a man said to the attending nun, "that there will be no priest until he is ready to confess to killing his own brothers."  
Many battles later, the fighting between the National Guard and guerrilla-led insurgents is over, at least temporarily. What remains is a widespread hatred of the government and its soldiers, so intense that more bloodshed can be expected.  
Death Toll Unknown  
The toll from the weeks of fighting probably never will be assessed accurately. The government has not compiled any figures on civilian dead, most of whom were noncombatants. The Red Cross has esti-

## Gold Climbs To New Highs

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP-DJ) — The price of gold surged to record highs today, reaching \$216.65 an ounce at the morning fixing in London and \$218.40 at the afternoon fixing — breaking the previous peak of \$215.90 set Aug. 15. Bullion closed in London at \$220.25, up \$3.75 from late Friday. Meanwhile, the dollar hit a new low against the Swiss franc.  
Story: Page 9.

## Somoza Emerges as Clever Tactician, Cruel Victor

Those who did fight him in the streets found their largely makeshift weapons no match for the National Guard. Once the fighting began in earnest, there was little doubt as to its eventual outcome.  
In its aftermath, all sides are assessing where the struggle will go from here.  
Key to that question is the Sandinista National Liberation Front, which sparked the war by its Aug. 22 raid on the National Palace in which the guerrillas battered more than 1,000 hostages for \$500,000, the release of 59 jailed companions and a flight to Panama.  
Gen. Somoza has generated some nervousness in such countries as the United States by calling the Sandinistas terrorists and Communists, bent on turning Nicaragua into another Cuba. The Sandinistas, however, have never been terrorists in the mold of the Red Brigades or the Baader-Meinhof gang.  
Rather, they are revolutionaries in the Cuban sense whose activities have been politically oriented and directed toward Gen. Somoza and the National Guard.  
At the same time, it is not at all certain, despite their open advocacy of a socialist government, that the Sandinistas have either the will or the power to effect that transition rapidly. They have maintained fairly close contact with the conservative political opposition and say they would participate in a democratic government.  
Two things became clear about the Sandinistas during the last month. The first is that they are relatively poorly armed, with little capacity, at least in urban fighting, to pose much of a threat to the National Guard.  
Most of their weapons are U.S.-made, and apparently have been bought with scarce funds on the international arms market. Many analysts believe, however, that following their recent whipping by the National Guard, the Sandinistas will find a number of sympathetic non-Communist governments — perhaps Venezuela and Panama, for example — willing to augment their arsenal.  
While foreign intelligence sources say that some of the M-1 rifles captured from the guerrillas have been traced to those sold by the United States to the government of Costa Rica, Gen. Somoza has presented no evidence to support his claims that the Sandinistas have been supplied by Cuba or the Soviet Union.  
New Recruits  
The second emerging factor is that the Sandinistas are not many in number although they are up from a total of about 200 a few years ago. The last month has brought the guerrillas many recruits from the urban barricades manned by local high school and college-age Nicaraguans who find the Somoza government intolerable.  
According to local sources, most of the guerrillas and the young groups fighting alongside them escaped from the cities into the mountains and over borders into Costa Rica and Honduras.  
Next time, the Sandinistas, with their combat experience, may fight not only in the cities but, Castro-style, in the mountains and forests where they anticipate an advantage over the more cumbersome U.S.-trained military.  
Their immediate goal is likely to be what many observers have said was their objective all along — the control of enough land to declare a provisional government and gain recognition from foreign countries.  
For the National Guard, the month has been exhausting. While the government has estimated its (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Anastasio Somoza

## 2 Civil Guards Killed at Market In Basque City

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Sept. 25 (AP) — Two cooks for the paramilitary Civil Guard were killed today as they were loading a truck with food that they had just bought in the market of this Basque city, in northwest Spain.  
Witnesses said that four young men shot the two, who were in civilian clothes. But police sources said that one or both of the guardsmen apparently were able to get off some shots because bloodstains were found in the stolen taxi which the killers used for their escape and later abandoned.  
The attack was witnessed by about 60 persons, most of them housewives shopping at the market. It was the second fatal attack on police in three days in the Basque country. A policeman was killed and four injured by in a blast in nearby Vitoria Saturday.  
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



## As General Strike Holds Firm

## Somoza Regime Rages at Communists

MANAGUA, Sept. 25 (UPI) — With a nationwide general strike aimed at the overthrow of President Anastasio Somoza holding firm in its second month, the government today launched a relentless campaign of anti-Communist propaganda.

Col. Alberto Luna, chief of the National Guard's radio department, which controls the air waves under martial law, sent all stations in the nation a list of 63 official messages. One must be aired every five minutes for the remainder of the 30-day martial-law period.

"Communists attack with ferocity. They leave destruction and

death in their path. Do you want examples? Consider the ruins of the cities of Masaya, Leon, Chinandega and Esteli and you will be horrified," one of the messages said.

Those four cities had much of their central areas destroyed in the fierce National Guard counterattacks that drove out Sandinista guerrillas last week as the government gained the upper hand in the military phase of the civil war.

"Orgies of Deprivation"

"Communists are the jackals of the free people," said another message. "In their orgies of deprivation, they are the beasts that rape the women. To relate so many scandalous deeds by those vandals of communism is repugnant."

Other messages called on the people to "eradicate the virus of communism from our fatherland."

During the past month, Gen. Somoza's government has been trying to link all of its opponents to the international Communist cause, including the legal opposition from the right-of-center Conservative Party and the chambers of commerce and industry, which are backing the business shutdown.

The Broad Opposition Front, a coalition of political parties, labor federations and management groups, voted during the weekend to continue indefinitely the nationwide general strike that began Aug. 24. The action has led to shortages of beer, cigarettes, soft drinks, cooking oil and gasoline. The government controls the supply of basic foodstuffs, which have not been affected.

Both the government and the opposition, meanwhile, have continued to look to the United States for support.

The government newspaper Novedades put on its front page yesterday a picture of Gen. Somoza meeting with special U.S. envoy William Jordan, who is gathering Latin American opinion on the Nicaraguan situation.

The government repeatedly aired over all radio stations the full text and signatures on a letter to President Carter from 78 congressmen who urged him to stand by the "U.S. ally, Gen. Somoza."

In response, the Conservative Party sent Mr. Carter a letter of its own saying the congressmen's declaration "weakens the faith of the Nicaraguan people in democracy and diminishes their feelings of friendship for the American government."

## Indonesia Plans To Free 2,000 More Prisoners

JAKARTA, Indonesia, Sept. 25 (UPI) — Indonesia will release another 2,000 political prisoners Wednesday, the government said today.

A spokesman said that the prisoners would be freed in Semarang in central Java. Most of them are from the "B" category — members of the outlawed Indonesian Communist Party who were not directly involved in the 1965 abortive coup.

The spokesman said that the release would bring to about 6,000 the number of political prisoners freed this year. The government said earlier that it planned to release another 4,000 prisoners in December.

"They will be allowed to return to their families or to settle anywhere they wish," the spokesman said.

"But they will be asked to report regularly to the police for control."

## Draw Is Declared In 25th Chess Game

BAGUIO, Philippines, Sept. 25 (AP) — Challenger Viktor Korchnoi and defending champion Anatoly Karpov played to a draw yesterday in the resumption of the adjourned 25th game in their world chess championship match.

Karpov leads Mr. Korchnoi, four games to two.

There were only five pieces left on the board when Mr. Korchnoi offered the draw. Although he had a pawn advantage over Mr. Karpov, he didn't feel it was enough to pursue a victory.



Henry Kissinger, former U.S. secretary of state, assails President Carter's foreign policy in a Washington interview Sunday.

## Kissinger Attacks Carter On Africa, Soviet Policies

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (WP) — Seasoning his remarks with hints that he would be available to run for Jacob Javits' Senate seat if the New York Republican decided not to run in 1980, Henry Kissinger moved deeper into the heart of U.S. policies yesterday with the most stinging public attack he has yet made on the Carter administration's foreign policy.

The volley of criticism struck hardest on Africa, where the former secretary of state accused the administration of "totally supporting" Rhodesian guerrillas "equipped by the Soviet Union and trained by the Cubans" in the war against Prime Minister Ian Smith's government.

Speaking on a television interview program, Mr. Kissinger also took issue more pointedly than he has previously with Mr. Carter's handling of relations with the Soviet Union. While offering general praise for the results of the Camp David summit, Mr. Kissinger also noted disagreement with the administration's post-summit tactics.

Mr. Kissinger appeared on NBC-TV, which has signed him to a five-year contract as a consultant for an undisclosed sum, estimated at \$1 million. He is also writing a book covering foreign policy in the Nixon and Ford administrations.

Partisan Politics

Until recently he has been reluctant to engage in detailed public debate on the Carter administration's efforts abroad. But the approach of this year's congressional elections have brought Mr. Kissinger increasingly into partisan politics, and into helping Republican candidates with public appearances, including fund-raising.

Asked about growing speculation in New York that he is considering running for the Senate against Sen. Javits in 1980, Mr. Kissinger acknowledged that "obviously a lot of people have mentioned it to me, but right now I really haven't thought about it."

When pressed, he added, "It would be silly to say that one doesn't think about it, but right now I'm acting on the assumption that Javits is going to run."

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Double-Edged Razor

The former secretary used a double-edged razor to slice up Mr. Carter's handling of détente as initiated by Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Nixon. The administration has been "needlessly compliant toward Soviet geopolitical expansionism," he said. "The Soviets have gotten away with more than they should in their African expansionism."

At the same time, Mr. Kissinger

TAP Pilots Threaten Azores Flight Halt

LISBON, Sept. 25 (UPI) — Portugal's TAP airline pilots said today they would halt indefinitely all flights to the Azores in solidarity with a strike called by pilots of the archipelago's regional SATA airline.

The SATA pilots had threatened to strike tomorrow if government administrators refuse to open early contract negotiations.

## Arab Diplomatic Activity Continues

## Assad to Meet Hussein Over Accords

AMMAN, Jordan, Sept. 25 (UPI) — Syrian President Hafez al-Assad was expected in Jordan within days for talks with King Hussein, continuing Arab diplomatic activity that is likely to be crucial to the fate of the Camp David accords.

Diplomatic sources said that President Carter's Middle East envoy, Alfred Atherton, was also expected in Amman and might arrive as early as tomorrow. But they said that the timing of the visit depended on the schedule for Hussein-Assad talks.

Amman's government-controlled press said that Assad would arrive soon. The newspaper Ad Dustour said that the visit could start as early as today or tomorrow but a palace spokesman said, "We have nothing official on this."

The newspaper said both King Hussein and President Assad also were planning to visit other Arab capitals for talks on the Camp David agreements. Both countries have criticized the accords, while keeping open lines of communication with Washington.

## Morocco Mediation

[In Casablanca, Foreign Minister Mohammed Boucetta indicated today that Morocco would attempt to mediate between Egypt and moderate Arab nations and prevent Egypt's isolation of Egypt because of the Camp David accords.]

[Breaking a weeklong silence on the Moroccan position toward the Camp David accords of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, Mr. Boucetta said, "Morocco will strive to maintain Arab unity and make the necessary contacts to achieve this," referring to meetings with the officials of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates.]

[Mr. Boucetta said, "On one hand, President Sadat's visit to Morocco is proof that the relations between Morocco and Egypt are privileged and persons who are privileged on the other hand, Morocco has a clear position toward Arab problems and the issue of the Middle East and of Palestine."

He added that Morocco considers itself responsible for the resolutions of the October, 1974, Arab summit in Rabat, during which Arab states recognized the Palestine Liberation Organization of Yasser Arafat as "sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

[The problem of the Middle East must find a global solution and not separate solutions," he added.]

## Saudi Arabia Stop

Diplomats said that the crucial stop on the itineraries of both King Hussein and President Assad would be Saudi Arabia. The Saudi Arabians have been giving financial assistance to Jordan, Syria and several other Arab states and have thus emerged as the region's prime power broker.

The Jordanian news agency said that King Hussein would leave on a tour of "several Arab states" within a few days, and palace sources said his first stop would be Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Arabia has said that the Camp David framework accords are unacceptable as a "final" framework for peace but it has not rejected the accords.

The Arab diplomatic movement follows U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's visit to Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Syria in a bid to win key Arab support and convert the Camp David accords from a sepa-

rate Egyptian-Israeli pact to the basis for overall Middle East peace. The reported Assad visit was seen as underscoring the seriousness with which even the hard-line Syrians were considering the Camp David agreements.

Atherton Arrives in Iran  
TEHRAN, Sept. 25 (UPI) — Mr.

Atherton arrived from Kuwait today for talks with the shah on bilateral and Middle East developments. Mr. Atherton said before his departure that he had useful talks with Kuwaiti Emir Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad al-Sabah and Crown Prince and Premier Sheikh Saad al-Abdullah al-Sabah on the outcome of the Camp David summit.

## Israeli West Bank, Sinai Farmers Protest Peace Pact in Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, Sept. 25 (UPI) — About 500 Israelis from farming settlements in the occupied West Bank of Jordan and northern Sinai converged on the city by car and tractor today to protest the Camp David peace accords.

Police reinforcements bused to the area set up roadblocks to prevent the demonstrators from reaching the Knesset (parliament) building. The protesters held a rally in front of the Binyanei Haoma building instead. Farmers driving tractors — about 20 in all — were forced to park near the convention hall after they severely tied up traffic.

Religious students supporting the settlers danced in the plaza. The demonstrators unfurled a banner that read, "Today Yomit, tomorrow Jerusalem." Yomit, with 2,000 residents, is the largest Jewish settlement in Sinai.

"I'd like to tell Menachem Begin that if the Arabs haven't succeeded in uprooting us, you won't succeed either," a leader of the militant Gush Emmunim (Bloc of the Faithful), Hanan Port, told the crowd. Gush Emmunim has 16 settlements in the West Bank.

Daniella Weiss, a resident of the West Bank settlement of Elon Moreh, said there could not be peace in Israel unless it retained the occupied territories captured in the 1967 war.

"No one will leave his house," she said. "The only place they will take me is to prison."

Some protesters held up signs that read, "Not One Jewish Settlement Removed."

## Begin Bids Knesset Vote Peace Plan, Sinai Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

main the capital of Israel "for eternity."

The opposition leader, Mr. Peres, said that parliament had to face the fact that the Israeli settlers in Sinai were not long ago being encouraged as "pioneers" and that now they were being described as "obstacles to peace."

"They were sent with the agreement of all," he said. "They have made the desert flourish. We stand with the broken truth of yesterday."

The price Israel was being asked to pay was a high one, Mr. Peres said, adding, "Never has there been a better opportunity to be in opposition than today."

In urging acceptance of the Camp David agreements, Mr. Peres said, "We accept also indirectly all the mistakes of the government."

Mr. Begin summed up by saying that he hoped the members of parliament would "properly assess the moral significance of this turning point. For 30 years we have longed for the moment when we could discuss directly the signing of a peace treaty, on complete normalization of relations, on cessation of the wars, on the promise of life not only for our generation but also for our children and our children's children."

"This is the moment," Mr. Begin declared. "A great moment. With God's help, may we very soon arrive at the great moment of signing the peace treaty."

Tomorrow various political factions represented in the Knesset are expected to caucus. The Knesset debate resumes Wednesday and it is expected that the Camp David accords and the withdrawal from Sinai will be voted on at that time.

## Rhodesia Military Courts Get Death Penalty Power

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Sept. 25 (AP) — Military courts empowered to impose the death sentence on guerrillas and persons who recruit or help them are being set up under martial law regulations published here today.

A special government gazette declared large tracts of the country under martial law, some of them close to Salisbury.

The areas include parts of nationalist guerrilla-infiltrated black reservations along Rhodesia's tense northwest and east borders with Zambia and Mozambique, as well as some predominantly white farming areas located up to within 12 miles of the capital.

5th of Country

There was no immediate elaboration from civil or military authorities on the special government gazette, but the martial law areas appear to cover at least a fifth of the country.

Martial law was proclaimed during the weekend in selected areas in terms of an order signed by the titular head of state, acting President Henry Everard, and black leader the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, who is the current chairman of the ruling biracial executive council.

The regulations also apparently give any member of the police, army or Ministry of Internal Affairs — the civil authority for black areas — powers of indefinite detention without trial.

One regulation says people detained by a member of military or interior ministry in a martial law area can be transferred to jail outside the area "and no court shall inquire into the validity of such order or detention."

Owen Goes to UN

LONDON, Sept. 25 (UPI) — Foreign Secretary David Owen flew to the United Nations in New York today, amid a new bid to get all-party Rhodesian peace talks off the ground and ward off a failure to do so would make a military solution "unavoidable."

"I have wanted an all-party conference since April and many times we have been on the brink of setting one up," Mr. Owen said before leaving. "But if it doesn't come

soon, the momentum of the armed forces, particularly the Patriotic Front, towards a military solution will be unstoppable. The sooner we have a conference, the better."

Mr. Owen was scheduled to address the UN General Assembly Wednesday. British officials said he hopes also to have talks with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who teamed with him earlier this year to propose a conference of all parties interested in a Rhodesian settlement. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and probably a number of black African foreign ministers.

## Terrorism Suspects

(Continued from Page 1)

Knoll, a suspected member of a Berlin terrorist group that calls itself "Movement of the 24 June."

The Federal Prosecutor's Office in Karlsruhe said Miss Speitel, whose husband, Volker, 27, was charged with terrorist activities earlier this year, was formerly employed as an assistant by terrorist defense lawyer Klaus Croissant.

Mr. Croissant, who fled to France last year but was later extradited, has since been charged with aiding a terrorist organization.

Haag Trial Begins

STUTTGART, Sept. 25 (AP) — Haag went on trial in a mammoth security courthouse here today for allegedly masterminding an April 1975 raid on West Germany's embassy in Stockholm. Two of 13 hostages held in the 12-hour embassy siege were shot by the raiders.

Haag, 32, who was defense attorney for members of the Red Army Faction before his arrest in December, 1976, was charged with being an accomplice to murder, in conjunction with the hostage-taking, and with attempted coercion of the West German government.

Along with two co-defendants, Roland Mayer, 24, and a woman, Sabine Schmitz, 23, Haag was also charged with joining others in forming a terrorist association.

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## Westerners Fear Quebec Dominates Government

## Myths Sharpen Canada's Great Divide

OTTAWA (UPI) — Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King said more than three decades ago that Canada had "too much geography." A few Canadian politicians still agree — although not everybody sees big as necessarily bad — and some would carve up the country. Others believe that regional differences give muscle and drive to national unity.

First among the separatists, though for reasons of language rather than geography, is Quebec Premier René Lévesque, who has pledged to lead his province out of Canada's 111-year-old confederation.

Mr. Lévesque and his governing Parti Québécois see independence, despite the federal policy of bilingualism, as the only sure way to preserve and foster the French language and culture in Quebec.

Canada's other regional differences, while not as emotional and fundamental as those of Quebec, also place strains on national unity.

**Eastern Myth**

Mr. Lalonde, the minister for federal-provincial relations, said that much of the resentment in the western provinces for the "Eastern establishment" was based on myth and an instinctive belief that anything coming from Ottawa will be slanted against them.

"It's nothing new," he said. "It's a challenge for us."

Mr. Lalonde said that one of the oldest bugaboos is a notion that the federal government is dominated by French-Canadians who do not understand western problems and are too preoccupied with Quebec to care.

External Affairs Minister Don Jamieson, a Newfoundland, said that he still hears the same old irrational complaints.

"The cry is always that there are too many goddam Frenchmen running the country," he said, "while I and my English-speaking colleagues are seen as a tired old bunch."

**Mistaken Assumption**

Mr. Lalonde said that this mistaken view "is due to the high visibility that French-Canadian ministers have had over the last 10 years, Prime Minister (Pierre Elliott) Trudeau in particular."

There are 10 French-Canadians, including Mr. Trudeau, in the 32-member Liberal government.

Mr. Lalonde used a recent expe-

rience of one of his Ontario colleagues to illustrate his point.

The host of a radio hotline show remarked how difficult it must be for an English-speaking member of the Cabinet to discuss a French-Canadian question when "half the ministers in the government were from Quebec."

Mr. Lalonde said that his colleague pointed out that there were only 10 French-Canadian members and that French-Canadians had never in Canadian history constituted half the Cabinet.

"There has been no increase in the last decade," Mr. Lalonde said. "But obviously people feel threatened by these myths and the myths are cleverly exploited by some people — politicians and members of the media."

But clearly some of the suspicion and resentment felt in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba is created by what westerners consider intrusions by the federal government into the provincial domain.

At a 1976 meeting in Medicine Hat, Alberta, the premiers of the four western provinces noted "the increasing tendency of the government of Canada to legislate in subject areas which historically and constitutionally had been considered... within the provincial sphere."

**Task Force Established**

Because of their concern they set up an intergovernmental task force under the chairmanship of British Columbia to examine the issue.

In its first report, the task force outlined 61 items of concern, including the fields of energy and other natural resources, consumer and corporate affairs, housing and land use, economic development, immigration and the administration of justice.

Some of the differences were eliminated after consulting with the federal government but new ones have since arisen, as Premier William Bennett of British Columbia noted in a letter to Mr. Trudeau in April.

"The western premiers are pleased to see that over the course of the last year, follow-up discussions between federal and western provincial government officials indicate that some of the 61 items outlined... have been resolved," he wrote in forwarding the second report of the task force.

"You will see, however, that the

second report identifies what are perceived to be new federal intrusions that have taken place over the course of the year. Obviously there is much more to be done to prevent and to resolve these kind of concerns."

## Constitutional Campaign

Mr. Trudeau has proposed to establish a new constitution in Canada that would incorporate several changes designed to strengthen the voice of the provinces in Ottawa.

Under the changes, which Mr. Trudeau wanted approved in two stages with the first part passed next year, the Senate would be replaced with a House of the Federation to be appointed equally by the federal and provincial governments. In addition to normal legislative functions, the new body would have special powers to protect language rights.

Moreover, the provinces would be given a voice in the appointment of judges to the Supreme Court of Canada.

But the provinces have criticized each proposal. Some fear that increased provincial power based in Ottawa would undermine the authority of provincial governments.

Mr. Bennett, who some believe would lead British Columbia to some form of economic association with the United States if Canada began to break up, said that he believes the problem vis-à-vis the federal government stems from under-representation of the province at the national level.

"British Columbia contributes 10.8 percent of the population and 11.4 percent of Canadian economic wealth, but has only 8.7 percent of the House of Commons seats, 5.8 percent of the Senate seats and no representation in the Supreme Court of Canada," he said.

## Energy Disputes

Premier Peter Lougheed of Alberta, a province rich in oil and gas, has had several disputes with Ottawa over energy matters. But he believes that these differences strengthen Canadian unity.

"I think it's a natural part of the tensions within a federal state when you have provinces which control the resources and have primary jurisdiction in a number of areas," Mr. Lougheed said. "Regional positions are very important to us. A too-centralized federal government is not in the best interest of Canada."

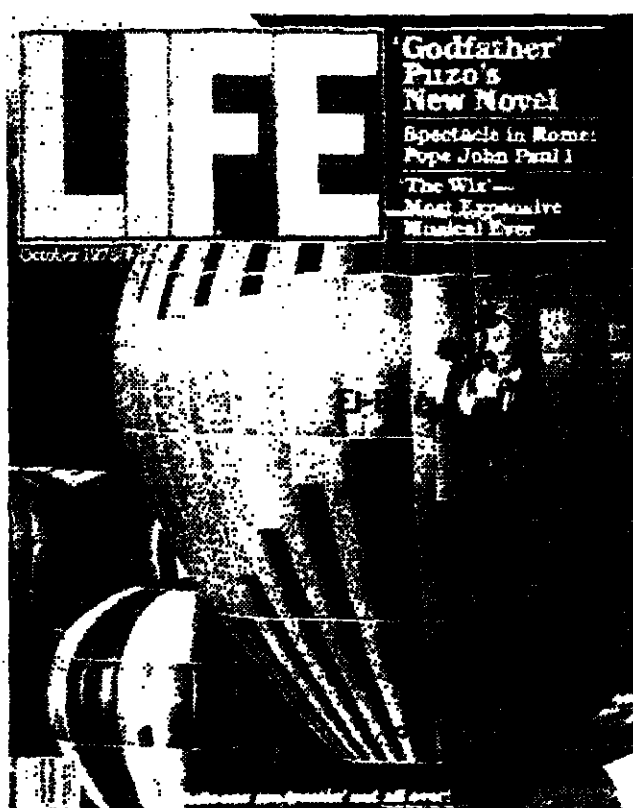
"We have balanced... the centralization attitude that permeates from Ottawa, and from Toronto and Montreal to some extent, to the benefit of the regions of Canada. And so the control of resources in strong provincial governments, in my view, makes Canada a stronger, and more unified country."

Some political analysts have said that if Quebec became independent the dismemberment of Canada would follow. The theory is that without "La Belle Province" the very idea of Canada fails.

Mr. Lalonde agrees, but he disputes the "speculation that Quebec ever will be independent."

"If Quebec went independent, the rest of Canada would be in a hell of a lot of trouble," he said. "Obviously, if this country starts breaking up, it will not be just Quebec going and everything is like it was before."

"The whole power relationship would be completely different. We are all looking into a crystal ball when we say that kind of thing. It's a possibility, but it works on the premise of something that I don't believe will happen."



Cover of the first monthly issue of Life magazine.

## Life Snaps Back as a Monthly, A Picture of Its Former Self

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP) — There is Life after death. And the magazine that ceased publication six years ago after 1,864 weekly editions, went on sale again today, with the familiar logo and oversized pages and pictures from cover to cover.

Life's new editors, who call it a "redesigned" magazine, insist it still offers what creator, publisher and then-Time editor Henry Luce called "picture-magic: to astonish, to teach, to delight, to touch."

Even after the weekly died, it was hard keeping it down. Periodically, a special issue would reappear with a theme, such as the one of photographs taken throughout the United States on a particular day.

Its October issue has picture and story features about ballooning, family reunions, the Shah of Iran, Antarctica and fashion designer Halston. There are pictures of Jackie Kennedy Onassis, snapped by Alfred Eisenstadt, now 79 and one of four original Life photographers.

The price is one change. It is now \$1.50; no longer the "biggest and best package of pictures for a dime," as Mr. Luce had boasted when it first appeared at newsstands on Nov. 23, 1936.

It is a monthly, which means that 40 persons will do what once 340 Life staffers. The first monthly issue has a press run of 700,000 — compared with 5.6 million circulation in 1972. And 56 of its 140 pages are advertising, for a total \$848,000 in revenue, a record for any first issue of a magazine.

And, there is more for picture-magazine buffs. Life's biggest competitor, Look, which was begun in 1937 and was folded Oct. 19, 1971, is to be resurrected in January.

## Cancer-Causing Virus Is Created By Accident in a Lab in U.S.

PARIS, Sept. 25 (IHT) — A cancer-causing virus has been created accidentally by two researchers at the U.S. National Institute of Health, the British weekly New Scientist reported.

This accidentally discovered procedure might explain how natural viruses initiate cancerous growth. The importance of viruses in cancer was highlighted earlier this week when a team of medical researchers reported that they had all but proven that the virus known as Epstein-Barr is specifically linked with a type of human cancer.

In the latest report, the magazine said that since chromosomes of many healthy birds and mammals are known to contain dormant "cancer-bits" — genes normally found only in viruses that cause cancer — the researchers had been studying the natural initiation of cancerous growths by trying to artificially trigger these bits into action. During their experiments

they noticed that a solution made of viruses that contained the apparently innocuous cancer-bits often would grow unevenly, and swirl into peculiar clumps. Injected into mice, the clumps caused the growth of the cancer known as sarcoma.

## Winner of 'Reverse Discrimination' Case

## Bakke Starts Classes, Draws Protest

DAVIS, Calif., Sept. 25 (UPI) — Allan Bakke, winner of the "reverse discrimination" suit settled in June by the U.S. Supreme Court, enrolled today at the University of California at Davis Medical School during a noisy but orderly protest.

"I'm glad to be here," Mr. Bakke, a 38-year-old engineer, said as he entered a lecture hall guarded by university police in street clothes.

About 100 racially mixed demonstrators chanted and picketed but did not attempt to block his entrance to the first day of medical school classes.

As he walked from a car to the lecture hall, he seemed to pay no attention to the protesters, who chanted, "Dare to struggle, dare to win, we will see to Bakke's end" and "UC regents, you can't hide, we know you are on Bakke's side."

## Challenged Quota

Mr. Bakke, a Vietnam war veteran, was rejected by the medical school in 1972 and 1973 in favor of a fixed quota of 16 minority candidates out of 100 students accepted. He sued on the ground that he was the victim of "reverse discrimination."

On June 28, six years after Mr. Bakke first applied, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled 5-4 that he must be admitted to the school, but, in a complex decision, also upheld the right of schools to take into account ethnic background in admissions.

**3 N.Y. Papers Move Pact Talks To Washington**

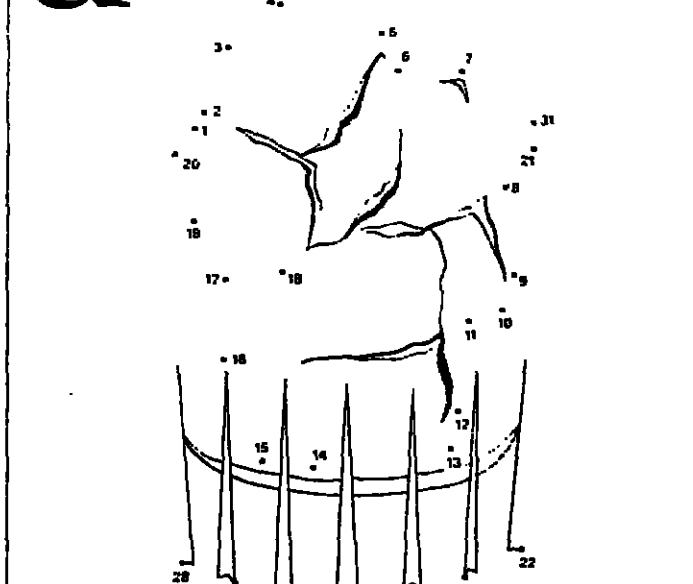
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (UPI) — Labor and management representatives involved in the 47-day-old New York City newspaper strike moved their negotiations to the nation's capital today.

A spokesman for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service said that members of the bargaining teams for the three major daily newspapers and the striking pressmen's union assembled with mediator Kenneth Moffett at FMCS headquarters.

Publishers of the New York Times, Daily News and New York Post initially rejected Mr. Moffett's request to hold talks in Washington, but agreed to the move during the weekend.

But a Daily News spokesman said that the papers representatives had been unable to find hotel rooms in Washington and needed certain records in New York. He said that if the talks continued, the publishers might try to move them back to New York.

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## Handwriting of Oswald Said on Cuba Visa Form

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP) — House investigators reportedly have obtained handwriting evidence proving that it was Lee Harvey Oswald — and not an imposter — who visited the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City a few weeks before President John Kennedy was slain.

Reliable sources, who asked not to be identified, said that a panel of handwriting analysts have determined that Oswald's signature matched the signatures on visa applications submitted at the consulate by a man who said he was Oswald.

One of the analysts, Joseph McNally of New York, was to present the findings to the House Select Committee on Assassinations.

The panel's conclusions support the Warren Commission's judgment that Oswald visited the consulate in late September, 1963, in a futile effort to obtain permission to travel to Cuba. The commission said Oswald then returned to Dallas and killed Mr. Kennedy there on Nov. 22, 1963.

Although the Warren Commission concluded that Oswald acted alone, conspiracy theories have flourished, and some of them involve speculation that it was an Oswald imposter who visited the consulate and applied for the visa to Cuba.

The head of the Cuban Consulate at that time, Eusebio Azcue Lopez, told the committee last week that he was certain that the man he saw at the consulate was not Oswald. But he said that if he saw handwriting evidence to the

contrary, "I would have to accept that I was seeing visions."

In its fourth and final week of hearings on the Kennedy assassination, the committee planned additional testimony to be devoted to a cross-examination of the most prominent conspiracy theories that have arisen.

The chief ones involve speculation of Cuban involvement in the assassination, possibly in retaliation for CIA plots to kill Castro, and speculation that the U.S. underworld arranged the murder because of Robert Kennedy's crackdown on organized crime as attorney general.

The crime syndicate theory centers on Jack Ruby, the Dallas nightclub owner who shot and killed Oswald in the Dallas police station. The committee is expected to explore whether Ruby had any ties to organized-crime figures.

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11. Near the Rhine River
12. On Portman Square
13. On Taksim Square
14. Near Lake Maschsee
15. On Maximilianstrasse
16. Overlooking Outer-Alster Lake
17. In the Romanian National Theatre Complex
18. On the River Main
19. Kranjavgova One
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- ☐ HAMBURG
- ☐ HANNOVER
- ☐ HELSINKI
- ☐ ISTANBUL
- ☐ LONDON
- ☐ MUNICH
- ☐ PARIS
- ☐ PRAGUE
- ☐ UERBIA
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- ☐ ZURICH

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(Hint: There's one extra location because there are two Inter-Continental Hotels in London.)

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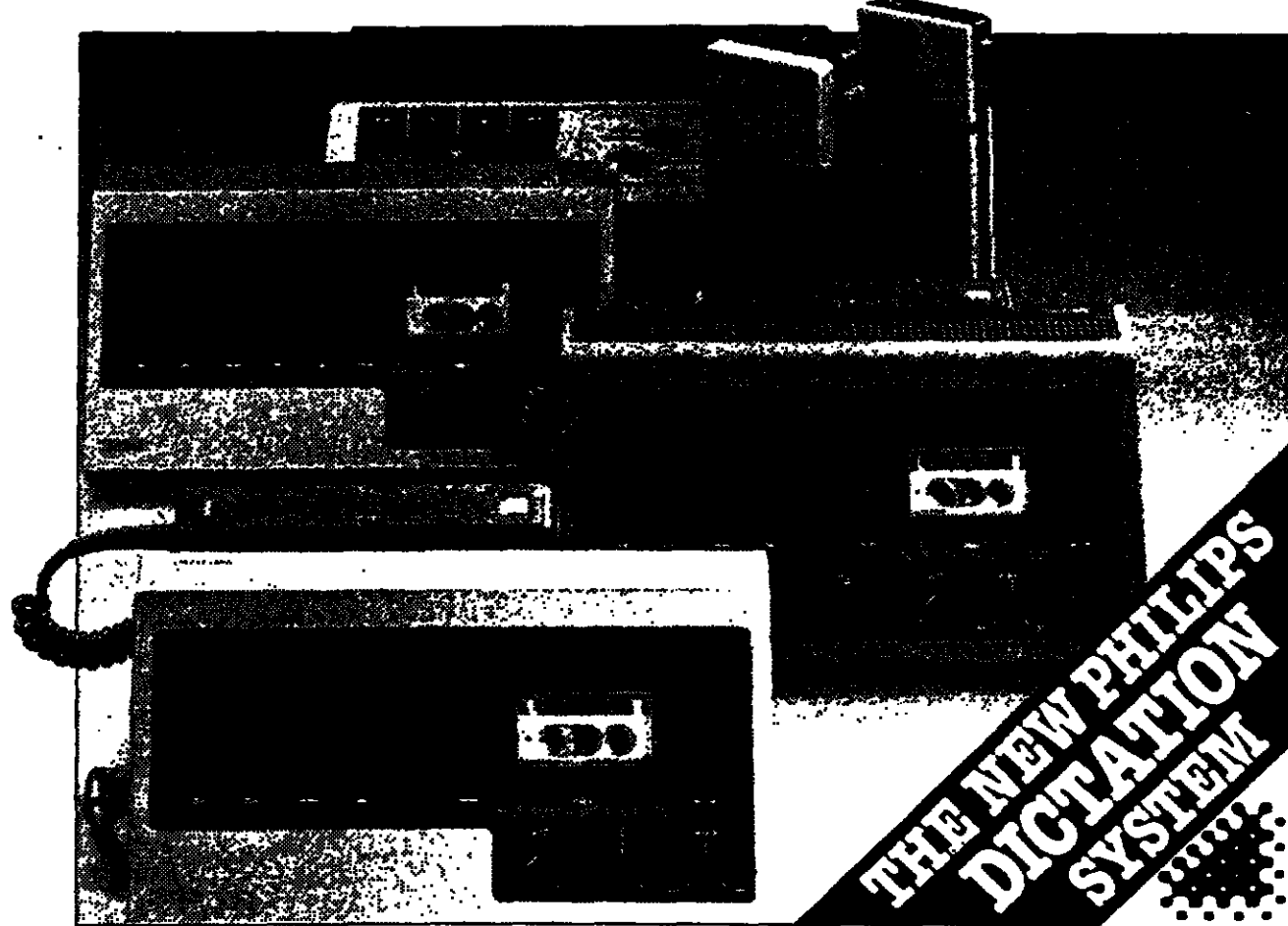
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## Restricts Arbitrary Bans

## Iran Proposes Press-Freedom Measure

TEHRAN, Sept. 25 (AP) — A draft parliamentary bill guaranteeing press freedom, the latest in a series of liberalizing measures introduced by Iran's new premier, Jaafar Sharif-Emami, was presented to the Iranian public for inspection and criticism yesterday.

Newspapers and magazines would no longer be arbitrarily banned by the government under the proposed legislation, except in certain specified circumstances. Anyone with the financial resources, education, Iranian citizenship and a clean police record would be free to engage in publishing.

"The very idea of the bill is good," said an Iranian newspaper editor who requested anonymity. "It is also particularly significant because it is open to public discussion and can be changed before it becomes law. By presenting this bill the government is restricting itself in terms of power over the press."

According to the draft legislation, no newspaper or magazine could be arbitrarily proscribed by the government unless it reveals state military secrets, helps instigate revolt against the legal government of the country through its reports or prints articles contrary to Islamic principles and the constitutional monarchy.

But no newspaper or magazine

could be banned for criticizing the political or social system of the country, the bill says.

Although they welcomed the draft resolution, Iranian journalists said yesterday that exceptions must be clarified if the bill is to be successful; that the bill is too ambiguous in some areas and open to wide interpretation.

"It is not complete yet. There needs to be more clarity in the language. The definition of what exactly is considered as instigating a revolt or what the Islamic principles are must be spelled out in the provision," said a newspaper columnist.

Additional provisions in the bill say that any Iranian citizen is free to publish a newspaper or magazine as long as he possesses a minimum of a high-school education, is at least 30 years old and can support the publication for at least a year.

A special press council, composed of a government representative, a lecturer at the University of Tehran, the president of the town council, an elected member of the country's editors and Tehran's prosecutor, would also be empowered to authorize publication of periodicals.

## Not Introduced Yet

The bill, which does not concern the broadcast media, has yet to be presented to Iran's Majlis (lower house of parliament) for debate. It will be introduced after the public and journalists have time to study the bill and offer criticisms.

If passed, the bill would free the country's media from arbitrary government interference for the first time in 25 years. In the past newspapers and magazines were arbitrarily banned and other forms of censorship imposed.

"It was the classic case of the banality of evil," an Iranian newspaper columnist commented. "Before, the censorship imposed didn't have any form. It would have been better if it had. Every day someone would tell

us what stories to play up and what stories to play down or ignore."

According to Iranian publishing sources here about 37 newspapers and magazines were banned by the government in 1974, leaving fewer than 30 national publications on sale.

The only official reason reportedly given for the move was that the government did not want newspapers with less than 3,000 circulation or magazines with less than 5,000 circulation published.

Newspapers have regularly published statements by opposition members of parliament recently during debates on a vote of confidence in the Sharif-Emami government. Observers believe that government noninterference in the publishing of the debates was meant as a clear sign that the new government is committed to freedom of the press.

The new press bill is the latest of several liberalizing measures introduced by Iran's month-old government.

To help ease dissatisfaction in the country, the government recently removed special requirements on visas for Iranians wanting to travel to Mecca on religious pilgrimage, exempted about 300,000 men and women from military service and allowed the formation of political parties.

Paris, Sept. 25 (NYT) — Six months after turning back a strong

leftist challenge in nationwide legislative elections, the center-right government of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has suffered a string of defeats in five by-elections, apparently because of popular discontent over rising inflation and unemployment.

The latest victim of this backlash is Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, one of the president's supporters, who was routed yesterday from his legislative district in northeastern France, an area which has seen heavy job losses in its crisis-ridden steel industry.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber, 54, gained fame here and abroad a decade ago with the publication of his book, "The American Challenge," warning that investments by U.S. firms in Western Europe threatened to dominate the Continent's economy. He was also founder and former publisher of the weekly French newspaper L'Express.

He has made little secret of his ambitions for higher office and hoped to emerge as the leader of several center-right parties stitched together in a cohesive alliance behind Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

His defeat yesterday to Yvon Tondou, a little known Socialist and a steelworker who won more than 58 percent of the vote, seems to have put an abrupt end to Mr.



LOVERS' WEATHER — After a rather cold, rainy summer in Switzerland, autumn is arriving with fine, crisp weather and lovers can finally enjoy themselves in Zurich's parks.

## Giscard's Coalition Suffers Defeats

## French Left Rebounds in By-Elections

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS, Sept. 25 (NYT) — Six months after turning back a strong leftist challenge in nationwide legislative elections, the center-right government of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has suffered a string of defeats in five by-elections, apparently because of popular discontent over rising inflation and unemployment.

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Servan-Schreiber's lofty political aspirations.

The contest, like other by-elections, was called because the voting in the district during the nationwide elections in March had been close enough to require a recount. In the contest six months ago, Mr. Servan-Schreiber won by only 22 votes.

[Another by-election in Paris also bore witness to the weakening of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's coalition, UPI reported.]

[In the first round of voting in 16th electoral district of Paris, the outgoing deputy of 20 years, Gaullist Christian de la Malène, the sole candidate of the coalition parties,

collected only 39.25 percent of the vote, compared with 33.01 percent for Socialist candidate candidate

Edwige Avice and 19.33 percent for Communist candidate Rolande Perleau, a combined 52.34 percent for the leftist parties. The Gaullist and Socialist candidates will meet in the final vote Sunday.

[In the first round of voting in March, Mr. de la Malène received 37.57 percent of the vote but another coalition candidate chalked up 7.12 percent of the ballot which enabled Mr. de la Malène to win in the runoff. At the time, Miss Avice also scored only 22.30 percent of the vote in the first round, or roughly 10 percent less than in the by-election.]

## Despite Bickering

In all five by-elections held in recent months, the leftist opposition has come out on top despite continued bickering between Socialists and Communists, which cost them a chance to take control of the national government in March.

In the aftermath of the March contests, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and his prime minister, Raymond Barre, put into effect a controversial economic austerity program aimed at eventually strengthening the finances of French firms, forcing them to modernize, and hopelessly making the nation's industry more competitive in the world.

Price controls have been removed from most goods, government subsidies to public enterprises have been reduced, and credits to inefficient private firms have been restricted. But wage increases continue to be held down.

Inflation has been on the rise and will probably reach well over 10 percent by the end of the year. Economists are also predicting a jump in the jobless rolls from a little over a million a few months ago to about 1.5 million by the beginning of next year.

## Cambodia Radio Admits Advance

By Vietnamese

BANGKOK, Sept. 25 (UPI) — Cambodia appeared to acknowledge for the first time today that Vietnamese forces have penetrated as far as the Cambodian town of Krok, about five miles inside their common border.

The acknowledgement on the official radio in Phnom Penh came about two weeks after diplomatic sources in Bangkok said the town was in Vietnamese hands.

Krok lies about 75 miles east of Phnom Penh at the western extremity of the so-called Fishhook region, the scene of recent heavy fighting between the two former allies.

Two Hong Kong journalists who recently spent three weeks in Cambodia were quoted by the radio as saying they had visited "the front line in the Krok area, which is part of Kampuchean territory."

The radio said the newsmen "saw with their own eyes the evidence of the criminal aggression committed by the Vietnamese armed forces, including Soviet-made tanks and artillery pieces as well as the corpses of the Vietnamese soldiers and the scars of the destruction suffered by Kampuchean villages and communes which were set ablaze."

Witnesses Not Named

Police said they were keeping the identity of the witnesses secret for fear of possible reprisals or attempts at influencing them if their names were known.

"If their names were released," a judicial official said of the witnesses, "we could consider the investigation finished."

Mr. Moro, five times premier, and president of the ruling Christian Democratic Party at the time, was found dead of gunshot wounds in Rome May 9.

In all, Alunni is under investigation for at least 12 killings, including those of Mr. Moro and his bodyguards, three policemen, two judicial officials and an editor of the Turin newspaper La Stampa.

Police sources said the police convoy that brought Alunni to Rome Saturday consisted of four cars, one of which was carrying Alunni.

Radio Checkpoints

They said that other police units scouted the main north-south expressway covering the 576 kilometers between Milan and Rome and radioed back to the convoy from checkpoints along the way.

Police officials originally allowed it to be known that Alunni would be transferred to Rome, today. Some police sources said there was a diversionary tactic to assure security. Other said that the transfer had in fact been planned for today but that it was moved up when word of the operation leaked out.

Alunni was arrested in Milan Sept. 13 and held there 10 days while police sifted through a huge cache of weapons and documents in his apartment and another Red Brigades hideout found in the northern city.

While in Milan, he also was questioned by Turin magistrates investigating the November, 1976, shooting death of lawyers association president Fulvio Croce and the 1977 killing of La Stampa editor Carlo Casalegno.

## And the Key is Race

## In S. Africa, Fate Begins On the Birth Certificate

By Caryle Murphy

CAPE TOWN, (WP) — Diana Bassick and Raymond de Prof lived together as man and wife for 24 years, raising five children into what the neighbors thought was a happy white family. But South Africa's race classification laws have ended those good times.

The couple's 20-year-old son, Graham, committed suicide because he could not marry his pregnant girlfriend. In the investigation of his death, police found that Diana and Raymond had been faking their marriage all those years. Now they want to make it legal, but cannot.

The problem: Diana, whose mother was white, but who never knew her father and was raised by a colored family, is classified colored, or racially mixed. Raymond, son of a Belgian father and British mother, is classified white.

## Out of Reach

Since the children were born out of wedlock, they were registered under Diana's name and also classified colored. Graham's girlfriend, Sonya, was the daughter of Afrikaners — and, therefore, classified white and out of reach.

After a fight with his mother over what to do about it, Graham stormed out of the house four years ago and walked in front of a commuter train. A government inquest ruled that it was suicide, caused by despair over Sonya.

"He would not have killed himself if it wasn't for these laws," said Diana in an interview at her working-class home in Cape Town. "It's four years ago, but I still expect to see him come through the front door."

In South Africa, such an interracial marriage is forbidden by law, even though her wavy black hair and lightly tanned complexion give Diana the appearance of someone who might have come from a southern Mediterranean country.

## Crucial Information

For Graham, as for everyone born in South Africa, the crucial information on his birth certificate was the entry after "race." That word — colored — was the key to what jobs he could hold, how much he was paid, what school he could go to, where he could live, with whom he could have sexual intercourse, whom he could marry, how large his old age pension would be, in what hospital he could be admitted and even the cemetery in which he could be buried.

The Population Registration Act, which requires every citizen to be classified into a racial group, belongs to a package of legislation that the ruling National Party enacted in the early 1950s to help carry out its policy of apartheid.

The package also includes the Immorality Act, which bars interracial sex; the Mixed Marriages Act, which forbids interracial marriage; and the Group Areas Act, which outlaws integrated neighborhoods.

When the government started classifying many disputed their racial label and hired lawyers to wage through the paperwork and argue their cases before a court that handled appeals. Lawyers say that thousands of appeals used to be heard every year. Now, only a few cases remain.

Most affected colored families must, since many were borderline cases under the old criteria. Whole families among the country's 2.4 million coloreds have been split down the middle by fair-complexioned members who moved into the white category.

Decisions used to be arbitrary and often reflected the attitudes of those who made them. Some recall stories of borderline cases being decided by the "pencil test" — if a pencil stuck in someone's hair, he was black, not colored.

But a 1966 amendment to the Population Registration Act made descent the chief criterion instead of appearance and acceptance. Today, these factors come into play only if family descent is unclear.

This affected colored families most, since many were borderline cases under the old criteria. Whole families among the country's 2.4 million coloreds have been split down the middle by fair-complexioned members who moved into the white category.

Police sources said the police convoy that brought Alunni to Rome Saturday consisted of four cars, one of which was carrying Alunni.

Radio Checkpoints

They said that other police units scouted the main north-south expressway covering the 576 kilometers between Milan and Rome and radioed back to the convoy from checkpoints along the way.

Police officials originally allowed it to be known that Alunni would be transferred to Rome, today. Some police sources said there was a diversionary tactic to assure security. Other said that the transfer had in fact been planned for today but that it was moved up when word of the operation leaked out.

Alunni was arrested in Milan Sept. 13 and held there 10 days while police sifted through a huge cache of weapons and documents in his apartment and another Red Brigades hideout found in the northern city.

While in Milan, he also was questioned by Turin magistrates investigating the November, 1976, shooting death of lawyers association president Fulvio Croce and the 1977 killing of La Stampa editor Carlo Casalegno.

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## Obituaries

## Ruth Etting, 80, Radio and Film Singer

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 25 (UPI) — Singer and motion picture star Ruth Etting, 80, called "Chicago's Sweetheart" when she first sang on radio, died yesterday in Colorado Springs after a long illness.

Miss Etting began singing on radio in Chicago in 1922, the same year she married her manager, Martin Snyder. The stormy marriage ended shortly after Mr. Snyder tried to shoot Myrl Alderman, who was Miss Etting's pianist at the time.

The singer eventually married Mr. Alderman, who died in 1966. The story of her life was fictionalized in the movie "Love Me or Leave Me," with Doris Day and James Cagney.

Miss Etting said that she thought the movie portrayed her as too tough and that she thought Jane Powell would have been better in the lead.

Her movie break came in 1927 when she appeared in "Ziegfeld Follies." Besides many other "Follies" pictures, she appeared with Eddie Cantor in "Wildcat" in 1932; "Roman Scandals" in 1933; "Simple Simon" in 1930; and "Gift of Gab" with Edmund Lowe and Ethel Waters in 1934.

She was noted for her simple, sentimental songs. Her radio career included "The Oldsmobile Show" in 1934; "Kellogg College From" in 1935-36; and "The Chesterfield Show." After a brief retirement, Miss Etting made a comeback in 1946 on the "Rudy Vallee Hour" and appeared on radio with Mr. Alderman in 1947.

## Hasso von Manteuffel

INNSBRUCK, Austria (AP) — German Gen. Hasso von Manteuffel, 81, who briefly turned the tide of World War II when his tanks

drove a 50-mile wedge into Allied lines during the 1944 Battle of the Bulge, died yesterday while on vacation in the Austrian Tyrol.

The general commanded Hitler's Fifth Tank Army in the Ardennes push launched Dec. 16, 1944. The Fifth scored the greatest gains of the two main attacking armies in the drive, reaching within four miles of the Meuse River in Belgium before the offensive collapsed.

SS Gen. Sepp Dietrich's Sixth Tank Army, to Gen. Manteuffel's north, bogged down in the third day of the assault. The Seventh Army to his south had the limited



Ruth Etting

mission of protecting his flank. It was Gen. Manteuffel's two corps that were involved in the two major encounters of the battle, at Saint-Vith and at Bastogne, which was surrounded but never captured.

In 1959 he was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to 18 months in prison for ordering the execution of a 19-year-old German soldier for desertion during the war.

He also served as a deputy for the Free Democratic Party in the Bundestag and was influential in the formation of the new West German Army over which he advocated strict civilian control.

## Poznan Prelate Named

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 25 (AP) — Pope John Paul I has named Bishop Jerzy Stroba, 58, as new archbishop of Poznan.

## U.S. Expected to Approve Testicular Cancer Drug

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (UPI) — An anti-cancer drug accidentally discovered in a Michigan laboratory 10 years ago is expected to receive federal approval soon for use against advanced, once usually fatal, forms of cancer of the testicles.

Several years of testing has shown the compound, called cis-platinum or cisplatin, is unusually effective against the disease, which primarily strikes young men. About 3,700 cases of testicular cancer are diagnosed annually in men in their 20s and 30s.

Cis-platinum was the subject of a two-day National Cancer Institute conference last week to introduce the drug to the nation's cancer specialists. The meeting was held in anticipation of Food and Drug Administration permission for Bristol Laboratories, of Syracuse, N.Y., to begin marketing the drug under the name Platinol.

"I don't think there's any question that cis-platinum has entered us into a new era in the treatment of testicular cancer," said Dr. Robert Golbey of the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York. "I think with testicular cancer we're at a point where it's within our grasp to say we've cured a cancer."

Dr. Lawrence Einhorn of Indiana University Medical Center said that 32 of 47 (68 percent) of patients with advanced cancer were

disease-free for more than two years after treatment with cis-platinum and two other anti-cancer agents. He believes a testicular cancer victim has a 99 percent chance of cure if he remains disease-free for two years.

The average survival rate in 1964 for a man with advanced testicular cancer was 13 percent.

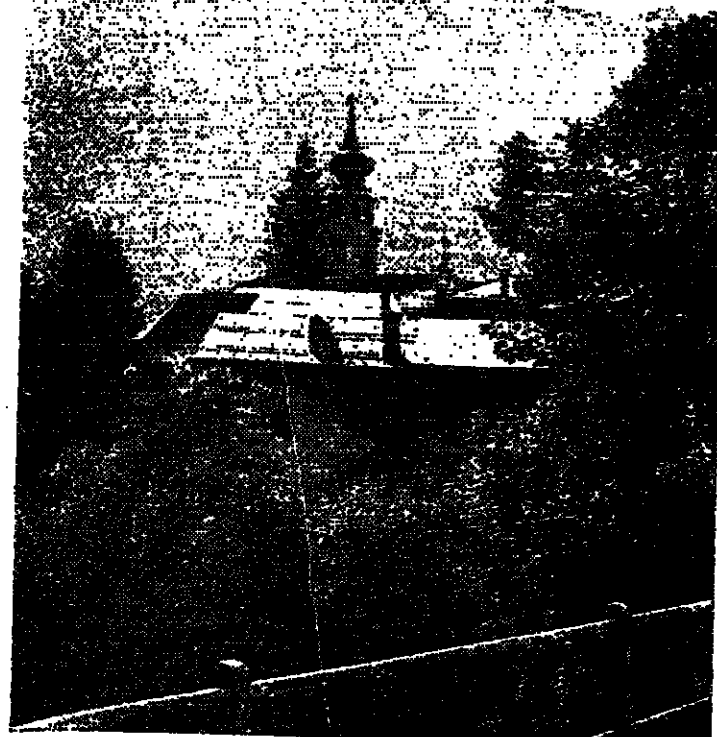
A major drawback is the toxicity of cis-platinum. It causes nausea and vomiting in all patients and can cause kidney damage, partial hearing loss, a ringing in the ears and other ill effects. Because of its toxicity, intravenous doses of the drug must be carefully regulated and sometimes halted.

Cis-platinum is a compound of platinum combined with chlorine and ammonia. Its structure is unique among anti-cancer drugs.

The precise mechanism of cis-platinum is a mystery, but it is known that the drug attacks the hereditary material in the nucleus of a cell to somehow prevent cell division.

## DEATH NOTICE

TAMMAM announce with deep sorrow the death in Paris on September 24 of its President, Mr. Mounir Takchi, and express their sincere condolences to his wife, Mrs. Mounir Takchi, and his children, Marie-Lynee, Maya, Merwane and Laila.



A view of Canale D'Agordo, birthplace of the pope.

## The Pope's Home Village Adjusts to Sudden Fame

By Jane M. Friedman

CANALE D'AGORDO, Italy (UPI) — Until a few weeks ago, this village had little to boast about, beyond a local legend that a century ago it had given Italy its first dairy cooperative. Now Canale d'Agordo, a mountain town not far from Cortina d'Ampezzo, has given the world a pope, and for its 1,500 inhabitants great changes have begun.

Weeks after Pope John Paul I's investiture in Rome, the town is still basking in its newfound fame. Albino Luciani was born near here in 1912 and left the town in 1936 to pursue a career in the church. Today, posters all over town read "Viva Il Papa," and two huge banners proclaim the villagers' "joy" for their pope. Pictures of the pope have been pasted on doors and facades.

"We're a small village," said Aurora Manfroi, secretary of the elementary school, "but you must admit we've done some good things. We'll never forget an event like this. It's a unique thing."

Mornings are quiet and crisp. School has begun, and more than 100 children are at their desks. Farmers are out tending the cows or piling hay. Workers are driving to their jobs in neighboring Agordo. In the main square, the parish priest is greeting townspeople before making his way up to the elementary school.

But overnight the town has become a tourist attraction.

## Tourist Buses

Every day, at least 50 Austrian tourists descend from buses into the piazza. The buses, which park on the main square, take up all the available parking space. After the tourists visit the home of the man who became pope, and that of his brother, Edoardo Luciani, as well as the parish church, which boasts Albino Luciani's baptismal certificate, they shop on the main piazza. They buy postcards, cheese and fruit.

The Austrians join the many Italian tourists who are making the same pilgrimage. "We were in the area," said a young man from Milan who recently passed through Canale d'Agordo with his wife. "We wanted to see where the pope was born."

No one is sure how many tourists have come to the town, but everyone knows the numbers are large. The transition has raised hopes that the area will benefit economically. Until now, Canale d'Agordo has been a tourist resort "of the third order," admitted a local resident. Many of the townspeople rent out rooms in their chalets to winter skiers.

"Suddenly this village has assumed an international name," said Mrs. Manfroi. "Now maybe tourism will improve."

## Some Not Delighted

But there are those in the town who wish for the old days. The pope's brother is one of them. Last week, Edoardo Luciani refused to see any journalists. At the end of the week, he resumed his job as head of the local chamber of commerce, and left on a business trip abroad. Mrs. Luciani gladly returned to the elementary school, where she is headmistress. The

youngest of their nine children returned to the University of Padua.

The night of the election, said Mrs. Manfroi, "there was an explosion of joy. Everybody came to the piazza. The church and square were full of people. The campanile rang for two hours, and the bishop of Belluno came to give a prayer of thanks. Cars full of people came here to see the pope's town. There was a line of them all the way up the hill into the town. We didn't know where to put the cars. And the next day was like that, too."

Edoardo Luciani gave "hundreds" of interviews to journalists. Then the entire family and 300 villagers left for Rome and the installation ceremonies. Now, said Mrs. Manfroi, "the whole family is tired."

"The tourists want to see the Luciani home when they come," said the Rev. Rinaldo Andrich, the local priest. "The Lucianis aren't always happy but you can't prevent it."

But Father Andrich feels that life will resume its normal color. The church will not change, he said. "We have asked nothing from Rome," he said, "and expect nothing."

Mrs. Manfroi said that "life will go on" as usual. "This has not gone to our heads."

But according to local legend, at least one fact of life will change in Canale d'Agordo. Although Father Andrich says it is not religious law, Catholics say that once a man becomes pope, he can never return to his native village. If that is true, although Canale d'Agordo has gained a pope, it has lost a native son.

## UN Tug Reaches Vietnamese on Island Refuge

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Sept. 25 (UPI) — A United Nations chartered tugboat yesterday reached more than 1,200 Vietnamese boat people stranded on an island in Indonesian waters and found them in reasonably good condition, a United Nations refugee official said today.

The official said that the refugees, including more than 500 children, last night were given emergency supplies of food and water that should last at least two days.

The Vietnamese have endured 11 days at sea while nations in the area argued over their fate. They had been marooned on Pengabo since Thursday, when the skipper of the 850-ton vessel Southern Cross beached his freighter because it had hit a rock and sprung a leak. The Southern Cross earlier had rescued the Vietnamese from four vessels in the Gulf of Thailand.

S. Sampat Kumar, regional representative here of the UN High Commission for Refugees, said that an Indonesian naval patrol vessel with a doctor aboard today visited the island midway between Borneo and Singapore. The crew reported that the refugees were safe on the island, barren except for some shacks erected by itinerant fishermen.

## Australian Naturalist's Terrier Stops Attack by Giant Kangaroo

PERTH, Australia, Sept. 25 (UPI) — A naturalist and his pet dog narrowly escaped death during a weekend outing in thick bushland when they were attacked by a giant kangaroo, authorities reported today.

They said David McGinlay, 24, and his pet bull terrier were attacked by a kangaroo of the western grey species, one of the largest known, weighing about 270 pounds.

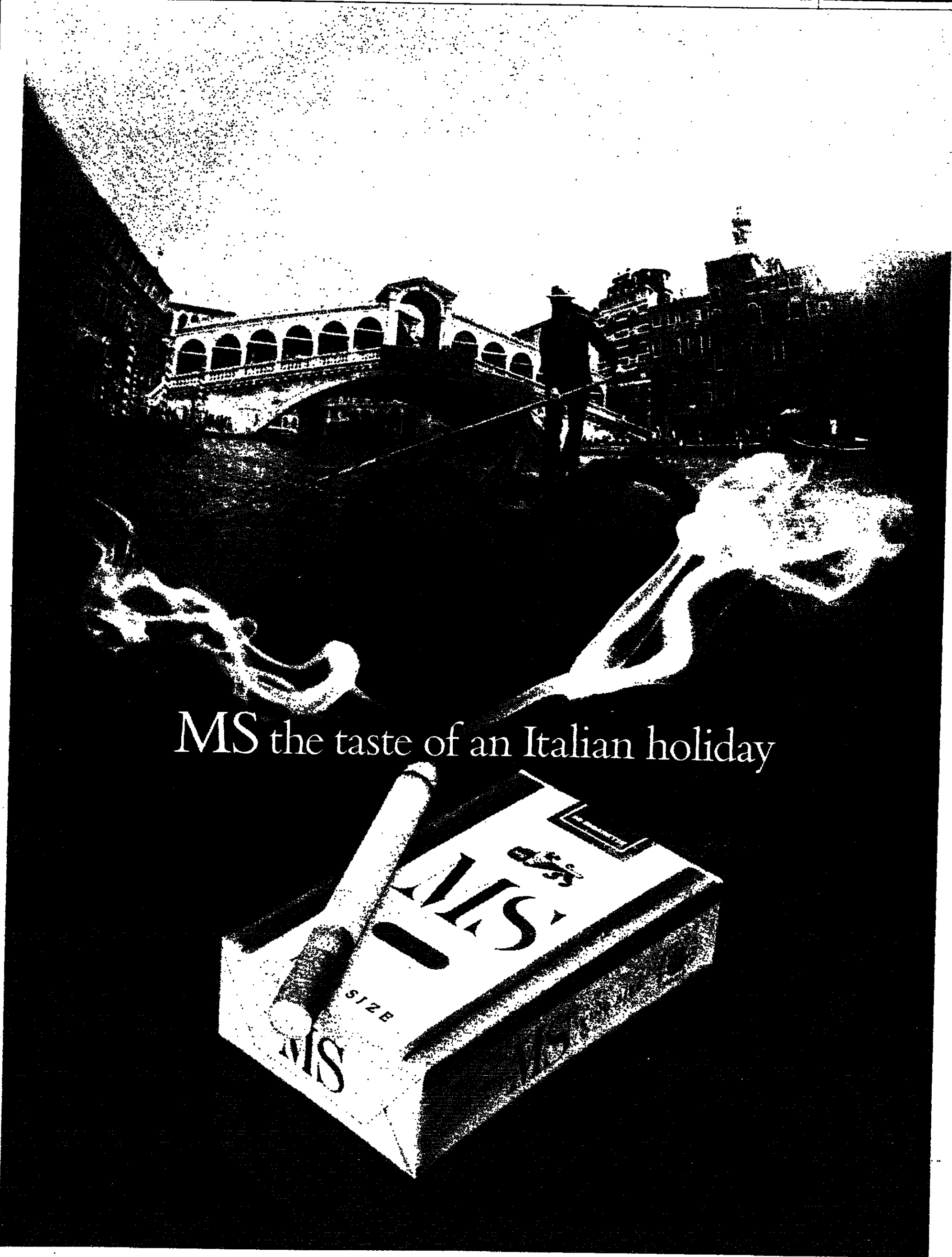
Mr. McGinlay received numerous cuts and bruises, but the kangaroo bounded off into the bush when the bull terrier bit its tail.

Mr. McGinlay, an amateur naturalist, said he had just photographed the giant kangaroo when it pinned his dog to the ground.

"Then the big grey reared up in front of me," he said. "It had forearms thicker than my legs, a girth twice as thick as a man's, paws bigger than my hands and talons about three inches long."

"I was terrified. I was sure I was going to die. It lifted up a foot and tore my jeans, just grazing my shin. I started to run away but it galloped my back, throwing me nose first into the dirt and stomped me twice in the back."

It was then, Mr. McGinlay said, that his dog attacked the kangaroo and drove him off.



MS the taste of an Italian holiday



## Nothing Tangible, Only Hope

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance returns from his brief but vital trip to the Middle East with, as he himself describes it, nothing tangible — but a sense that his mission was worthwhile. That there were disappointments on the journey was quite apparent. Few could have expected anything constructive from Syria about Camp David decisions, or from the rejectionist states who sided with Syria in Damascus. Nor was the cautious attitude of Saudi Arabia surprising, or its objections to the Camp David attitudes on the Palestinians and Jerusalem. But something more participatory might have been expected from Jordan, and the interjection of Morocco's protests against the results of the Carter-Begin-Sadat talks was a surprise.

The quite unified Arab reaction against Camp David could have unpleasant results. Unless Jordan joins in the settlement, only a part of the Israeli frontier will be established, and if there is too much opposition from such Arab sources of wealth as Saudi Arabia, it might be impossible even for Egypt to go forward with the peace frameworks created in Maryland. Of course, once the discussions proceed beyond the Sinai, complications would ensue in which a high degree of receptiveness by Jordan would be necessary. The settlement question is much more easily solved there in the Sinai (although even here there is strong Israeli opposition to withdrawal of settlements) than in the West Bank, where the Palestinian question also opens up. And Old Jerusalem, sacred to three faiths, once controlled by Jordan, now by Israel, will be a major issue, which Camp David apparently skirted.

Beyond Jordanian claims to occupied territory lies the very tricky business of the Golan Heights, one of the real strategic (or at least tactical) points on Israel's frontiers — where Syria, the most stubborn of Israel's immediate neighbors, is deeply involved. Lebanon, tangled by both internal and external pressures, has seldom been a territorial problem, but is certainly a political issue now.

Given these extremely prickly questions, which have been voiced quite clearly by Arab

states and groups during Mr. Vance's quick trip to the Middle East, where does any hope lie?

It is possible that Egypt may proceed to make a peace on Camp David lines. Egypt has very genuine reasons of economics and politics to bring about a restoration of stability beyond the Suez Canal, and President Sadat has made quite definite commitments in that direction. And if Egypt does withdraw from the military alignment against Israel, the latter will have far less territory to worry about; the remaining Arab states will find it very difficult to launch a campaign against Israel. This may prove an effective argument for peace in Jordan, which, for all its objections to the Camp David solutions, remains essentially in hopes of peace.

Indeed, King Hussein has apparently not ruled out continued discussions, which could provide a transition over the present rocky spots on the road beyond Camp David. Even Syria is willing to continue talks; if the Camp David decisions have not opened all the doors to peace, neither have they closed them.

The Middle East needs peace, especially those states that have been fighting there for the past 30 years — which does not necessarily include North Africa or the more distant portions of Arabia. So, if the mood of Camp David is kept alive, the apparently irreconcilable differences may be bridged for mutual advantage. The possibility, so important to all, must be kept in mind by the countries that are currently debating the Camp David frameworks in public. This applies, naturally, to Israel, which could lose much by insisting on too much. Admittedly, what is now before the legislatures of Israel and Egypt, and the public opinion of those two nations, may not bring the ultimate settlements. But it is essential that both states recognize that neither must interpose the ultimate obstacle in a process that involves so many interests — political, cultural, economic and religious — for so many peoples, and in which those interests could lead to more war, more death, more destruction.

## Air Tax or a Price Increase?

It is a strange set of taxes that the U.S. House of Representatives has approved on airline tickets, air freight and passengers who leave the country. Unlike other taxes, these are not designed to raise funds to pay for government programs. Instead, they are designed to raise funds to help the airlines buy quieter airplanes and engines. That is a unique use of the federal taxing power, and it should be rejected by the Senate.

The scheme works like this: Each airline will continue to collect an 8 percent tax on domestic tickets and a 5 percent tax on domestic air freight. In the past, that money went into the Airport and Airway Development Fund, which pays the bills for safety programs and other projects approved by Congress. Under the new plan, however, part of that tax money will go into a special fund where it will be mixed with the proceeds of a new tax on international air freight and an increased departure tax on international passengers. Once the money gets into the new fund, the Treasury will send a portion of it back to the airline that collected it — about a third of the airline's expenditures for quieter airplanes and engines. This bookkeeping transaction — moving the money to Washington and then sending it back — is apparently designed to get around constitutional objections to a tax imposed to support something other than a government.

Behind this complex arrangement lie the problems that the airlines face in complying with the federal noise standards that go into effect in 1985. The airlines say it will cost \$6 billion to \$8 billion to modify or replace their present noisy aircraft. They claim — with some justification — that this is an unreasonable burden for the government to impose on their profits and stockholders. The standards, after all, are retroactive, because the planes met existing standards when they were bought, and the outlays necessary for modifications are substantially greater in relation to profits than those imposed on most other industries by other environmental requirements.

That is an argument for direct federal aid, if we ever heard one, and it seemed to sell well when it was made on the floor of the House. Members were told, time and again, that the government has to do something to

help the airlines meet this heavy financial burden. But the legislation the House approved does not provide direct federal aid. Nor does it even provide indirect federal aid, as does other legislation giving various tax breaks to other industries for their anti-pollution spending. All the new legislation really does is to require airline users to pay for the new equipment through a tax. Without the tax, they would pay for it through price increases.

We can understand why the airlines prefer it this way. It puts the onus on the government, instead of on them, for increasing the cost of international travel and freight and for not decreasing domestic prices. And it spreads the costs of meeting the new standards across the airline industry. If Congress simply eliminated the taxes that the House wants to put into this new fund and told the airlines to raise their prices an equal amount, those airlines with the most noisy planes to modify or replace would be at a competitive disadvantage because they have to raise the most money. In other words, using a tax instead of a price increase to do the same job penalizes the airlines whose planes make the least noise now.

If Congress wants to help the airlines, it ought to do so either directly through grants or indirectly through tax mechanisms like those already developed for other industries. If it thinks airline users should pay the bill for the anti-noise equipment, it can recoup the expenditures or tax losses through new ticket and freight taxes. But it should not meld those two processes by creating taxes that, in effect, transfer money directly from taxpayer to airline, with the government being merely a switching station rather than a controller.

Once a precedent like that is established, it is not hard to think of what could follow. How about a tax on new-car sales, instead of price increases, to pay for catalytic converters? Or a tax on gas and electric bills to pay for scrubbers? Or a tax on chemicals to pay part of the cost of cleaning up industrial wastes? The possibilities are endless. The Senate should cut them off before they arise by refusing to go along with the airline "taxes."

—THE WASHINGTON POST.



## Detente: Signs of Recovery?

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW — Just two months after some analysts were talking openly about a return to the Cold War and wondering whether the Kremlin had not given up completely on the hope of dealing with Jimmy Carter, the ailing Soviet-U.S. relationship is beginning to show some faint but hopeful signs of recovery.

The healing process, if it has indeed begun, promises to be a long one, and more setbacks are likely, diplomatic observers here say. But if nothing else, time appears to be forming a seab over the open wound left by the summer's widely publicized dissident trials.

### New Sensitivity

And there is at least a suggestion that both sides are showing a new sensitivity toward the policies and preferences of the other.

It all adds up to a far more favorable backdrop to the new round of strategic arms limitation talks than the one that existed during the last meetings between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in July.

The Kremlin put dissidents Alexander Ginzburg and Anatoli Shcharansky on trial concurrently with the last meeting in what was seen here as a direct challenge to the Carter administration and a test of its commitment to the arms limitation process as the cornerstone of detente.

On the eve of the meeting, according to Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., he got an assurance from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev that the cases of 18 families refused permission to emigrate would be reviewed.

"There's no question but that the atmospherics have improved," a Western diplomat here commented.

"There does seem to be a new optimism creeping into the [Soviet-U.S.] relationship," agreed another.

The guarded optimism is based on a number of factors. The suspended sentence handed to Ameri-

can businessman Francis Crawford two weeks ago eliminated what had been a major irritant in relations between the two countries. Kennedy had been assured before coming to Moscow that the businessman would be allowed to leave.

Before that, a slander action against two American newsmen ended in a warning and a fine rather than the expulsion which had been feared.

There has been noticeably less criticism of the United States in the Soviet press in recent weeks, and coverage of the Camp David meetings has been considerably more moderate in tone than past Kremlin pronouncements on the Mideast peace initiative.

But mostly, analysts here are impressed by what appear to be signs of a new Soviet flexibility on human rights issues.

The most dramatic of those signs was the Brezhnev pledge to Kennedy. But there have been others, as well.

Many were struck, for example, with the report of an interview with Kennedy by the official Soviet news agency, Tass, on the day of his meeting with Brezhnev. Tass quoted the senator regarding efforts by the two countries "to try to have a greater understanding about each other's respective positions on the issues of human rights."

The suggestion that reasonable men might have different views on the question of human rights is virtually unheard of in the Soviet press, even when quoting foreign officials. It is a far cry from the normal tactic of referring to human rights as a thinly disguised weapon being used by the United States to meddle in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union.

The Russians also have been continuing to allow more Jews to leave the country. Moscowites report crowds of 150 to 200 people a day milling around the Dutch Embassy here. The Dutch handle emi-

gration matters on behalf of the Israelis, who have no diplomatic relations with Moscow. The monthly Jewish emigration rate is now approaching 2,500, only about 500 below the monthly average during the record year for Jewish emigration in 1973, according to Western sources.

The signs are still far from conclusive. A promise to review 18 emigration cases is not the same as granting exit visas to the affected families.

Just the publicity surrounding the offer was enough to touch off some fireworks here. On Sept. 15 the Communist Party newspaper, Pravda, published a thinly veiled attack on Kennedy which indicated high-level displeasure with the handling of the whole affair.

It could be that the Kremlin felt double-crossed by Kennedy both for publicizing the offer and for meeting with about a dozen dissidents and Jewish activists here hours before his departure for home.

Some observers speculated, however, that the Pravda attack instead signals a rift in the leadership over Brezhnev's pledge.

### SALT Consideration

If the Russians are bending on the human rights issue, it is primarily with an eye toward the arms talks, analysts in Moscow say. Kennedy's visit and Brezhnev's pledge to review the emigration cases indicates an awareness by the leadership that it must win over the U.S. Senate as well as the Carter administration if there is to be a new arms limitation treaty.

Analysts here will be watching the upcoming negotiating round closely for further signs of the kind of flexibility that would indicate new hope for the recovery of detente. "The jury is out until we have the results of the Vance-Gromyko meetings," one said.

## John Dornberg From Munich:

Ordinarily, state elections in [West Germany], which has yet to decide whether federalism is a lesser evil than centralism, tend to be overrated events. . . But the two contests coming up Oct. 8 and 15 in Hesse and Bavaria. . . are not the usual.

MUNICH — It's half time in West Germany.

That is the interlude between the last general election, two years ago, when the left-liberal coalition of Social and Free Democrats (SPD-FDP) squeaked back into office with a 10-seat margin in the Bundestag, and the next quadrennial ritual at the ballot box.

By its very nature a moment for taking stock, it is particularly propitious at this juncture, for one, because no one really expected the coalition to hold as long as it has; for another, because of two imminent state elections that could well decide the SPD-FDP government's future.

Ordinarily, state elections in this country, which has yet to decide whether federalism is a lesser evil than centralism, tend to be overrated events.

### Tribal Jousts

Usually, issues of a largely local interest are said to be of grave national and international significance, and the outcome of these tribal jousts is cited by the professional tea-leaf readers as predictive of the future fate of whichever party happens to be in or out of power in Bonn.

But the two contests coming up Oct. 8 and 15 in Hesse and Bavaria, and now preoccupying the voters and the voters, are not the usual.

One of those contests, Bavaria's, it should be stressed, is really no contest at all.

Its only unresolved issue is whether the Christian Social Union (CSU), the semi-autonomous Bavarian wing of the Christian Democratic Party (CDU), and the CSU's flamboyant chairman, Franz Josef Strauss, can match or top the 62 percent of the vote it won in 1974 and corner two-thirds control of the state legislature.

Nonetheless, that noncontest's outcome is important, for it will herald Strauss's departure from the Bundestag and the national limelight he has occupied for almost 30 years. Next month he will be installed as Bavaria's minister-president.

The question being asked is how long he will really stay in Munich and whether his new role as a provincial patriarch will satisfy this sexagenarian politician, who still acts like a rising star and whose national aspirations are said to be undiminished and unabridged as ever.

Somehow it is hard to accept a picture of this rambunctious, outspoken and ambitious incarnation of Bonn's CDU/CSU opposition resigning himself to such tasks as cutting ribbons, greeting visiting monarchs and tapping the first kegs of beer at Sunday folk festivals.

Only last week Strauss engaged in a protracted verbal free-for-all with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on the floor of the Bundestag, although the hopeful maintained that it was his swan song on the Bonn stage. If that is the case, then West German politics in the future will be quite different.

Admittedly, too, up to now

Strauss has conducted a surprisingly Bavarian-oriented campaign hereabouts.

But what will he be like once he moves into Munich's neoclassical Prince Karl Palace? Will he, as some suggest, become more moderate and dignified, or, as others predict, attempt to play an even bigger role on the national scene from the seat in the Bundestag, the upper house of parliament, to which the minister-president entities him?

An even more intriguing question: What role will the Strauss of the future play in the CDU/CSU, whose kingmaker he has been and whose king he has aspired to be for so long?

The months ahead will provide an answer.

Meanwhile, what is at stake in Hesse is a different matter.

There an SPD-FDP coalition, governing with only a two-seat edge in the legislature and tainted by a succession of scandals in years past, is literally fighting for its life.

Its ability to survive could well prove critical to Chancellor Schmidt's and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's coalition in Bonn.

A victory in Hesse would give the CDU/CSU a two-thirds veto power in the Bundestag, thus virtually stalemating the Schmidt-Genscher coalition in Bonn — a development that could spell its premature demise.

Under the circumstances, it is hardly surprising that the SPD and FDP have dispatched their biggest guns and oratorical stars to that local fray, trying to persuade the Hessians that a vote for their present team is a vote for Schmidt and Genscher in Bonn. No easy task considering some of the burning local issues at stake.

But there is more involved in Hesse.

If the CDU wins, credit will go to its state leader, Alfred Dregger, an ultraconservative law-and-order politician whose polished oratory and photogenic charisma have already made him a figure to be reckoned with on the national scene.

In his own party he is already nipping at the heels of its lackluster national leader, Helmut Kohl, and with a sufficiently stunning performance at the polls in Hesse he could quickly surpass him.

There is yet another aspect: the survival struggle of Hesse's FDP. This dog-wagging liberal tail of West German politics has already been evicted from two state parliaments this year for failing to win at least 5 percent of the votes. A similar fate in Hesse would surely spell disaster on the national scene come 1980.

The FDP's performance in Hesse will depend in large measure on that of the spate of new ecological protest and "greening-of-Germany" parties that budded last spring. The votes they attract, it is generally assumed, are at the expense of the FDP.

Perhaps the most ironic aspect of West Germany's political half time, however, is that Chancellor Schmidt's own popularity has never been greater, now nearer matching that of Konrad Adenauer at the zenith of his power. But whereas Adenauer was the embodiment of the CDU, leading it to one election triumph after the other, Helmut Schmidt is not the SPD. In fact, he remains very much a chancellor without a party.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
September 26, 1903

ST. PETERSBURG — The Russian government's communique on the Macedonia question, published today, emphasizes that neither Turkey nor Bulgaria can expect support from any quarter in the event of open or secret resistance being offered to the political solution proposed by the Great Powers. It adds that much of the Macedonian agitation has come from those who mistakenly reckoned that the outbreak thus caused would compel Russia to come forward as the champion of the unrealizable plans of the leaders of the revolutionary movement.

Fifty Years Ago  
September 26, 1928

NEW YORK — A woman scientist is going to visit cannibals in the South Seas. Her name is Margaret Mead and, although only 26 years old, she can already write M.S. and Ph.D. after her name. A two-month sail from San Francisco will land her in the Admiralty Islands, amongst a people so primitive that Miss Mead has written a will directing that the money set aside for her burial be given to charity in case she falls victim to the cannibals. She is bringing crayons and dolls for the children, lighters and tobacco for their elders.

### Not Far-Fetched

Unfair? It sounds so. When a high court, long after the fact, says that a witness could not rely on the protection seemingly given by a law, we would expect it to let him have a fresh chance to decide what he will do. Indeed, the hypothetical case is so offensive to our sense of justice that it sounds far-fetched. But it is not. For exactly that has now happened to M.A. Farber of The New York Times.

Unfair? It sounds so. When a high court, long after the fact, says that a witness could not rely on the protection seemingly given by a law, we would expect it to let him have a fresh chance to decide what he will do. Indeed, the hypothetical case is so offensive to our sense of justice that it sounds far-fetched. But it is not. For exactly that has now happened to M.A. Farber of The New York Times.

Mr. Farber relied on a New Jersey law, recently passed, that says reporters may "refuse to disclose" information they have gathered "to any court." He refused to produce his notes when a defendant subpoenaed them. The judge would not hear argument on the new statute or other issues until Mr. Farber showed him the notes. When Mr. Farber continued to say no, he was sentenced to six months in jail for criminal contempt.

Last week the Supreme Court of New Jersey agreed that the words of the new statute protected Mr. Farber — but held the law unconstitutional. It agreed that he should have had a hearing — but speculated that he would have lost if he had had one. By a vote of 5 to 2, it affirmed his conviction. That means that even if he now produces the notes, he must still serve his sentence.

That decision changes the nature of the Farber case. It has been a significant test of the limits on freedom of the press. Now it is a test of the right to due process of law in the most elementary sense: the right to notice of what your rights are, and a hearing, before you are packed off to jail.

I happen to believe that the press's need to protect its sources and editorial process has to be balanced against the constitutional right to a fair trial. A defendant has an especially strong claim to evidence from a reporter when, as in this case, newspaper stories have led to his prosecution.

But at a minimum a reporter or

his notes should not be subpoenaed casually. Before the production of evidence is compelled, there should be a showing that it is likely to be relevant, necessary and unobtainable by other means. That requirement is essential not for the personal interest of the press but for the public interest served by its freedom to look deeply into public affairs.

The irony is that the New Jersey Supreme Court laid down exactly such a rule in its Farber decision: a showing of necessity before even a judge looks at press material "in camera." It wanted to be sure, the court said, that there was no "license for a fishing expedition" in press files.

But the court then said that the trial judge could have found the necessary showing. In this case, if he had ever faced the question and articulated a decision. The court added that conclusion in part on unsupported statements by the other side in the case, untested at a hearing. I think any lawyer would read this part of the opinion with amazement.

If the case had in fact involved a priest, or for that matter a General Motors official, it is mostly unlikely that the New Jersey court would have upheld a contempt conviction on such an "ex post facto" judgment of the law and the facts. Why, then, did the court do so in this case?

The unhappy answer, I think, is that courts in general — and this one specifically — have developed an animus toward the press. The

APR 15 1980



## Fashion

The Beautiful People  
In the Image Business

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Sept. 25 (IHT) — It has become fashionable — and one would assume profitable as well, for perfume companies to hire international beauties to promote their products.

Chanel captured actress Catherine Deneuve, blonde and beautiful, to spread the house image — but only in the United States. In France, the idea of teaming talent with advertising is still *mal vu*. Ferber wants to be known through another beauty, Margaux Hemingway. It also has had Cary Grant, who has no mean amount of charm, to act as its ambassador for years. Nina Ricci recently put Andreea de Portogruo on the payroll.

Now, Valentino has taken over Princess Ira de Furstenberg as the image of his perfumes. The contract was signed last weekend in Rome, making the princess president-director-general of the new company, which was formed by an Italian conglomerate.

Valentino could hardly do better. Princess Ira has just about everything going for her, Italian style. She was born in the Agnelli family (her mother is the older sister of the president of Fiat and her father is an Austrian prince). She has an explosive, earthy and very sexy Italian beauty with a set of just about perfect features that include a dimpled smile and a statuesque body.

## Married at 15

Her life story also sounds like a best seller. When most girls are still in pigtails, she was married, at 15, to Prince Alfonso Hohenlohe, with whom she had two sons, and later to one of the world's leading playboys, Francesco "Baby" Pignatelli. She also tried her luck with movies and television (without the success she expected), and now, at 39, still has another opening.

Talking yesterday about her new assignment, the princess said: "My big love will always be the cinema. But I think my new job could be a lot of fun as well."

The princess' assignment and the launch of the new perfume (called "Valentino by Valentino") will be made official on Oct. 16, at

a gala featuring a new Roland Petit ballet, followed by dinner at Maxim's and disco-dancing at the Palace.

The princess insists that she wants to be more than just a glamorous image. "I speak six languages fluently," she said, "and I plan to take an active part in opening new markets and working out new contracts."

Actually, the princess has more than one iron in the fire. She is also writing a book on beauty for the British publishers Weidenfeld and Nicholson, due for 1979. Bound in gold-blocked cloth, it will be a combination of the princess' definition of beauty based on 12 countries and interviews with international beauties, as well as an insight on their beauty routines.

## Correcting Cliches

Her personal views on people include correcting certain clichés such as: "Most people believe that fresh air is good for you, but this may be wrong because women in the old days had beautiful complexions and lived indoor lives."

"It's an amusing subject," she said. "Comparing beauties of different countries. As she sees it, 'American women refuse to age and insist on being loved, always. Greek women try for serenity. They wear black, they are dignified figures in their family. I rather like that. Frenchwomen are not, by far, the most beautiful. But they do the best with what they have. English women are very pretty but they don't know what to do with it.'"

"I personally don't find American women very sexy," the princess added. "They dress for themselves more than they do for men, whereas French, Italian and even German women try to please men. I think it's an attitude. American women are always very pulled together, unlike the Italians, who always have one more button than necessary undone."

So far, the princess (who will be helped with the writing part by a British journalist) has interviewed some 20 women. One of her favorites is television star Barbara



Ira de Furstenberg, who has been hired by Valentino.

Walters "because there's a woman who works hard, who doesn't lose time yet always looks as if she cares about herself. You can tell there is great discipline behind it all."

## Fascinating Woman

Another fascinating woman is French actress Anouk Aymé, who looks as good today as she did 20 years ago. It's partly because, cleverly, she never followed fashion. She always went around in jeans and beautiful silk blouses, that way she never looks dated.

Monica Vitti was frankly ugly, "with black hair, a big nose. But now a blonde, she has, thanks to great lighting and makeup, become very beautiful. Paloma Picasso has great character and a beautiful skin. Jacqueline de Ribes is a creation, a work of art. "She was not great to start with but through extreme care, she has succeeded in looking superb."

Other beauties she would like to interview, the princess said, include

Princess Grace, Lady Antonia Fraser, Sylvie de Waldner, Romy Schneider, Olympia de Rothschild and Helene Rochas.

The major problem in interviewing all those beauties, the princess said, is that they are often not too articulate, or unwilling, or both. When it comes to passing on their secrets, "For instance, Jacqueline de Ribes told me she does nothing. Elise Goulardis said that she puts yoghurt on her face. Inelda Marcos told me that Philippine women have beautiful skins because of the weather. Many won't give the names of the creams they use, or their diets, and few will discuss having had plastic surgery, even though I know they have had it, and sometimes extensively."

So, what does the beautiful author have to say? Any beauty secrets to help the average woman? Believe or not, she does not do much either. "I try to stay out of the sun," she said, "and to live my life as it comes, day by day."

## The Conservative British Add Yoghurt to Their Diet

By Robert Musel

LONDON, Sept. 25 (UPI) — Yoghurt may be doing the British a lot of good but they were persuaded to eat it as much by the mythmakers as the food experts, according to Dr. David Bender.

Dr. Bender told the success story of yoghurt, a rare addition to the conservative British diet, in discussing why people eat what they do in the magazine *Intake*.

The yoghurt advocates were not discouraged by the first formidable barrier new food ideas have to face in this stronghold of gustatory conservatism — most people objected to the taste.

That could be remedied if they would only make an effort. But the average attitude to unusual foods was once neatly summed up in a British beverage advertisement: "I know that I don't like it because I've never tried it."

So, said Dr. Bender, of the Courtauld Institute of Biochemistry, stories circulated about the longevity of people in the Balkans and how they ate vast quantities of the stuff. If yoghurt was responsible, it must be "health-giving."

Then it was pointed out that it also had fewer calories than the usual mid-morning snack of sausage roll or a slice of cake. So far so good, but the acidity of a good yoghurt was still apparently not widely acceptable.

Changes were made — fruit was added, the fermentation altered. "Thus," said Dr. Bender, "a new product appeared on the market, sold as yoghurt but bearing very little resemblance to the rich, creamy, sharp, refreshing yoghurt of the Middle East."

The British may be among the most traditional diners in the West but Dr. Bender says few countries

gladly accept new ideas in food on a big scale.

"Massive advertising," he said, "has failed to popularize orange juice as a morning drink in Britain and it is said that in the United States only one new food product in ten launched on the market is still available a year later."

"We may argue from experimental and epidemiological evidence that changes in diet are beneficial to health and therefore desirable, but this is unlikely to have any major effect on people's eating habits. Most people buy food to eat, not nutrients to satisfy requirements, and they tend to buy what they know and like."

He said relatively few people, for example, were eating polyunsaturated fats in place of butter or whole wheat bread rather than white despite evidence of the benefits of a high fiber diet.

Dr. Bender said the American

cola drink has had the greatest success in changing food habits and it would be good if the same marketing genius that produced its universal distribution could be used for a more nutritious drink in the developing world. But pilot projects have failed — even with the cooperation of the American cola giants.

## Two Additions

Along with yoghurt there have been only two other additions to the British diet over the past 15 years or so: the "fish finger," a boneless, shredded, breaded sliver of white fish named for its shape and purchased ready for frying, and fried potato chips.

The potato chips were the small, stable monopoly of a single manufacturer until a big-advertising competitor got into the field and chips are now everywhere. The frozen fish finger saved the housewife from shopping in smelly, drafty,

open-to-the-street fish shops and eliminated the bones problem.

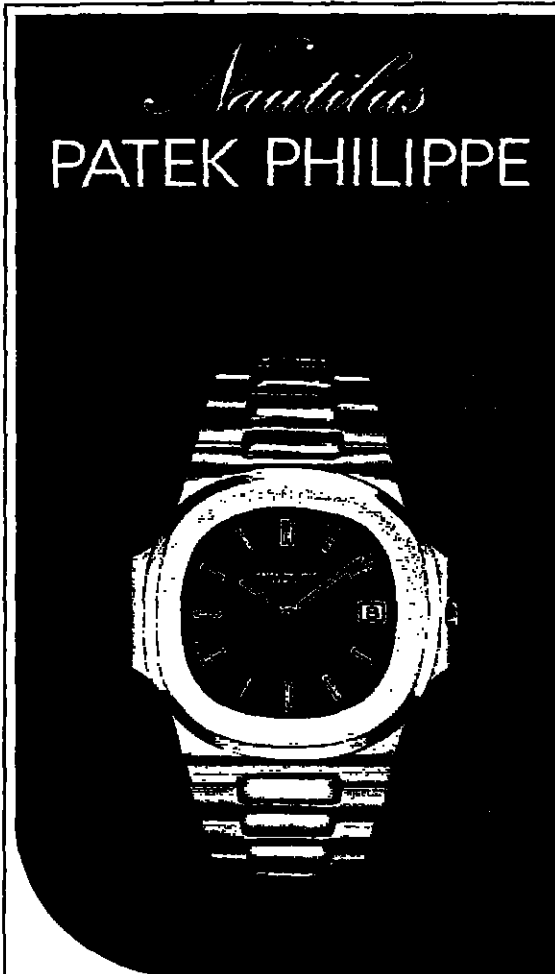
But Dr. Bender says research proves that the "traditional" fish and chips of Britain isn't traditional at all. It was the idea of a northern merchant who brought in fried potato strips from France and gave them away free to his fish.

## AT&amp;T to Sponsor

## Orchestra Tours

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (UPI) — The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. has announced that it will sponsor more than 100 national tours by seven leading American symphony orchestras.

Scheduled to begin next year, the four-year program includes the New York and Los Angeles Philharmonics, the Boston, Chicago and Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestras and the Cleveland and Philadelphia Orchestras.



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## Waverley Root

## The Pea — A Royal Delicacy in 17-Century France

THE COLLAPSE of the Roman Empire was an alimentary disaster for Europe. The hinterland north of the Alps lost two kinds of foods: those which had been imported from the East thanks to the Empire's trade routes, and those which had originated in the basin of the Mediterranean and were carried from there by Roman merchants into countries farther north.

It was probably because of a belief that the second was the case of the pea, which could only be had in the rest of Europe if it were supplied by Italy, that food historians misreported so thoroughly the history of the pea in medieval Europe, especially in France and England. The pea was not a native of the Mediterranean, however, but of the East, probably India, and from there it had not been brought to Western Europe by the Romans, but had reached that region, even, probably, England, before Italy had it.

It is nevertheless true that at the disappearance of the Roman Empire the large agricultural exploitations in Italy disappeared, and so did the rich Gallo-Roman estates, but the pea, which could be grown on a small scale in individual gardens, was one of the survivors: the Barbarians who overran the Italian peninsula met it there, apparently for the first time, and adopted it.

## Charlemagne's Domains

In France, Charlemagne, about AD 800, ordered that peas be planted in all his domains, and they remained important throughout the Middle Ages, partly because, like broad beans and parsnips, they were popular as Lenten and fast-day foods (at Paris' Hotel Dieu, 150 fast days were observed during the year) until the potato arrived to displace them all. In 1393, the Menager de Paris discussed peas, remarking in passing, without explanation, that they would not cook properly in well water.

We are frequently told that during the Middle Ages, peas were eaten only dried, but this cannot always have been true, for one of the 13th-century food crises of Paris was "I've fresh peas in the pod!"

The writers who tell us that France obtained peas from Florence via Catherine de Medici or

from Genoa for Louis XIV may be wrong in attributing improved peas to Italy alone. It is true that a great breakthrough in the cultivation of peas was achieved by Italians during the Renaissance, when for the first time, fine varieties were developed to be eaten fresh unripe, the small tender delicate flavorful *petit fl. novelli*. Catherine de Medici brought some with her in 1533 when she married Henri II of France, a country which promptly took possession of them so that they became known throughout the world by the French name of *petits pois*.

## Reign of Louis XIV

*Petits pois* seem to have relapsed into oblivion by the reign of Louis XIV, when they were introduced from Genoa for the second time, and a pea which could be eaten young and fresh was received as such a novelty that it became a mania at court. Almost all food writers report what Mme. de Sevigne wrote about them at the time and considering how many letters she wrote, it must have seemed safe to attribute these remarks to her. But as a matter of fact, it was not she who wrote those often-repeated lines, but Mme. de Maintenon, in a letter to the Cardinal de Noailles dated May 10, 1695:

## On the Arts Agenda

Mahler's Fifth Symphony will be the program for the season-opening concert of the Orchestre de Paris under its musical director, Daniel Barenboim, Sept. 28 and 29 at the Palais des Congres. Barenboim will conduct the first concert in the orchestra's "Barenboim Cycle" of chamber concertos, Sept. 30 at the Theatre des Champs-Elysees, with Janacek's "Capriccio" for piano and wind instruments, Witold Lutoslawski's "Variations for Two Pianos on a Theme of Paganini" and Schubert's Fifth Symphony. The piano soloists will be Michel Beroff and Barenboim. The Paris

"The subject of peas is being treated at length: impatience to eat them, the pleasure of having eaten them and the longing to eat them again are the three points about which our princes have been talking for four days. There are some ladies who, after having supped with the king, and well supped too, help themselves to peas at home before going to bed at the risk of indigestion. It is a fad, a fury."

The history of the pea in England has been as frequently mistold as that of the pea in France. Some authors, conveniently forgetting that Iron Age peas had been found at Glasbury, attributed the introduction of peas into England to the Romans. Others stated that peas were unknown in England before the time of Henry VIII. Nevertheless, after the Norman Conquest we begin to find as many references to peas in English writings — green as well as dried — as we find in France.

## 18th-Century Botanist

"Peas and leeks are boiled in Lent," observed an Elizabethan author, and the English have been fond of peas ever since. In the 18th century, the English botanist Thomas Knight was apparently the first to cross peas artificially. He specialized in wrinkled peas, a kind

particularly dear to the English, and returned England's debt to the French when the De Vilmorin seed company imported one of his varieties. Some of Knight's peas, planted in the United States in 1821, are still being grown there.

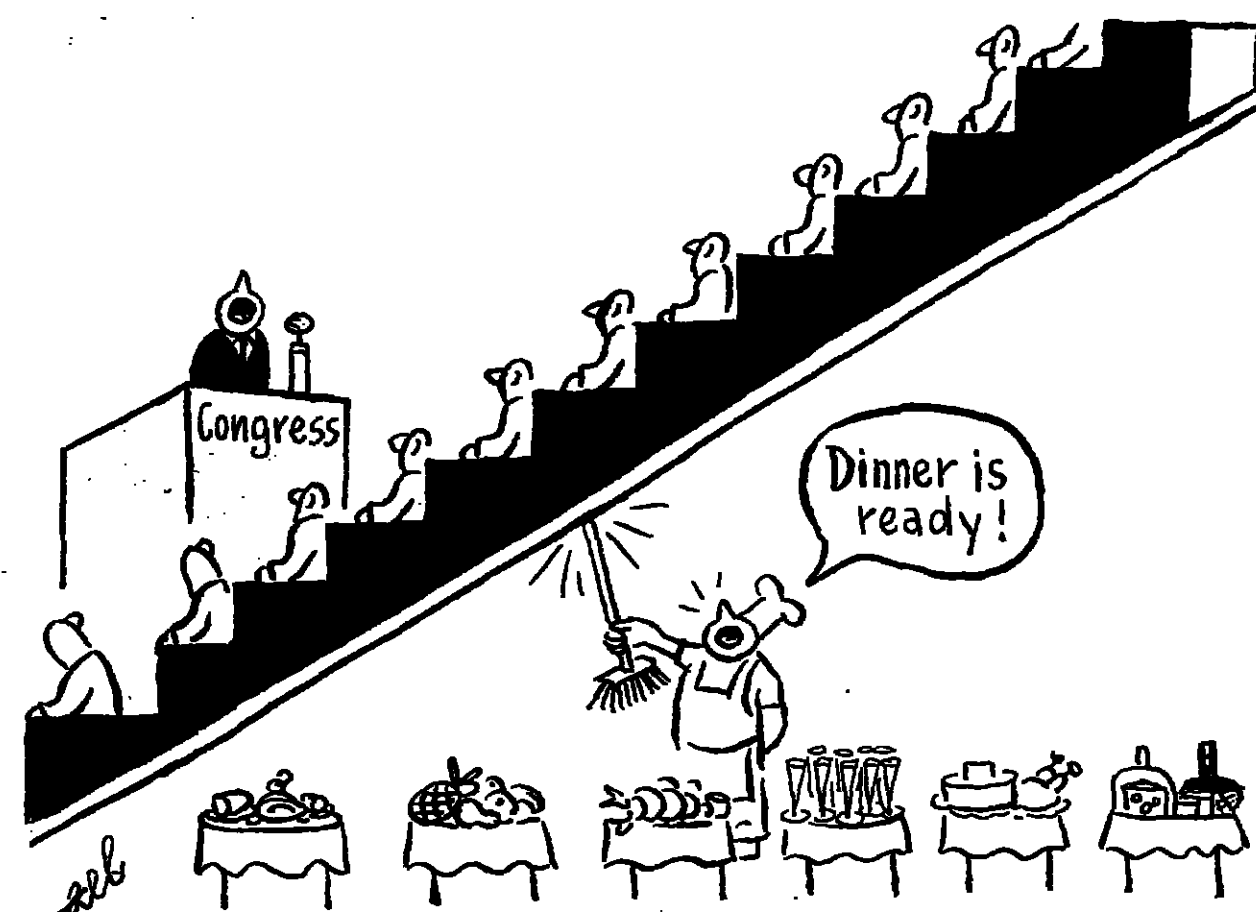
If Pierre Martyr is correct, the first peas in the Americas were planted by Christopher Columbus in 1493 on Isabella Island. The vegetable was accepted enthusiastically by the Indians, who were growing them in Florida in 1602, and they must have traveled rapidly from Mexico to New Mexico if it was really peas that the Spaniards found New Mexican Indians growing in 1540. In the north, Cartier's report that the Hochelaga Indians were raising them in 1535 where Montreal stands now sounds dubious. Since the word "peas" then used applied both to peas and to beans, the vegetable Cartier saw may have been the American haricot bean, unknown to Europeans.

When French traders found the Indians growing "peas" along the Ottawa River in 1613, the chances are better that this is what they really were. Capt. John Smith, who wrote in 1608 of feasting on "Virginia peas," reported that New England Indians were growing them in 1614.

The first peas in New England were planted in 1602 by that almost forgotten hero of American exploration, Capt. Bartholomew Gosnold, on the island of Cuttyhunk. By 1629 there was in the governor's garden at Plymouth "a store of green peas . . . as good as ever I eat in England," according to the Rev. Francis Higginson.

"The man who . . . eats peas with his knife," W.S. Gilbert declared in "Ruddigore," "I look upon as a lost creature." He overlooked another habit of his countrymen in dealing with peas, no doubt because to him it seemed commonplace, but it is the wonder of less gifted races. The English are the only people in the world who can convey peas from plate to palate on the backs of their forks.

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**Powers Urged to Coordinate Strategies****IMF Director Stresses Growth**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP-DJ) — The world faces "difficult and potentially dangerous" economic problems that should be attacked with coordinated growth strategies among major powers and more effective anti-inflation efforts, Jacques de Larosiere, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, said today.

Addressing the opening session of the combined IMF-World Bank annual meetings, he also said more stability must be brought to foreign exchange markets and economies of developing countries must be strengthened.

**Gold Hits New High; Dollar Off**

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP-DJ) — The price of gold surged to record highs today, reaching \$216.65 an ounce at the morning fixing in London and \$218.40 at the afternoon fixing, breaking the previous peak of \$215.90 set Aug. 15. Bullion closed in London at \$220.25, up \$5.75 from late Friday.

The dollar fell sharply to a new record low against the Swiss franc in the forefront of a general depreciation of the U.S. currency on the foreign exchange market despite another round of credit tightening in the United States.

The European opening, the dollar was considerably weaker than its levels of late Friday but by the afternoon it recouped slightly only to nosedive again toward the end of the business day.

Dealers cited the situation in the Mideast following the Camp David summit as a major factor behind the dollar's decline.

The dollar plunged 2.25 percent against the Swiss franc to a record 1.4900 francs compared with 1.5245 late Friday. Against the Deutsche mark, it was less dramatic, dropping to 1.9405 DM from 1.9530. It shed 72 points against the yen at 187.63. It was steady against the French franc at 4.3775 francs versus 4.3770.

Sterling was shaken in the morning by the emerging confrontation at Ford Motor over the government's 5-percent wage guideline. It finished at \$1.9761, up 54 points on the day.

The Canadian dollar entered new low territory at 85.03 U.S. cents compared with 85.24 cents late Friday.

**Dollar, Good Crops Block Expected U.S. Grain Sales**

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP-DJ) — Despite a widespread belief in U.S. commodities markets that a foreign buying spree is brewing, because of the dollar's difficulties and the big harvest, the spree has not happened yet.

One reason is the lack of facilities in Japan and elsewhere abroad to store more than normal needs. Also, the world seems headed this year toward record harvests in most key producing nations, so the need to buy is less compelling, analysts say.

Another reason foreigners have not been rushing to snap up the bargains yet is that they do not think the dollar has hit bottom in currency markets, some analysts suggest.

And trade barriers sometimes preclude additional sales, despite attractive prices. The Common Market countries set a levy on imported grain, which keeps prices inside fairly constant, notes Klaus May, a New York executive of Alfred C. Toepfer Inc., a trading concern based in Hamburg.

Soybeans and soybean products are exempt from these levies, however, so European buying would be concentrated on them as their prices fall, says Mr. May. With a looming world grain harvest of perhaps 1.38 billion metric tons, and with enough oilseeds to make 81.9 million metric tons of high-protein animal feed, or 4 percent more feedstuffs than in 1977, "there seems to be no urgent reason to buy more than our immediate needs," he adds.

Frederic Suris, one of the Agriculture Department's China specialists, says the department expects China, which has ordered 2.5 million tons of U.S. wheat since April, will buy another 1.5 million tons "some place." Just where "depends on whether they need it before Australia's crop is in (February), or perhaps how U.S. currency does against Canadian or Australian money," he says.

The Soviet Union still has to buy three million tons each of wheat and corn for 1979, the minimum called for in a five-year agreement it signed with the U.S. in 1975. The purchases could be greater, as they were this year, given the Soviet Union's expanding livestock production and possible weather damage to its own bumper crop.

So far, the Soviet has bought 565,000 tons of corn and 100,000 tons of wheat, a little less than trade sources had expected them to have bought by now. Soviet buyers recently resumed dickering with suppliers after a quiet period, according to trade rumors.

Richard Bell, a former assistant secretary of agriculture and now president of RiceLand Foods, an Arkansas marketing cooperative, says Soviet buying next year could match or even exceed this year's 15 million tons "if prices and the diplomatic atmosphere are right."

He estimates the Soviet Union may buy about 10 million tons of corn, three to four million tons of wheat and between one and 1.5 million tons of soybeans from the United States.

referred to as reluctance to face the problems posed by underlying conditions.

He said industrialized nations can make a major contribution to developing countries just by promoting non-inflationary growth and exchange-rate stability.

Achievement of these goals would stimulate developing countries' exports and reduce their problems of exchange-rate management. Beyond this, he said, industrialized nations should improve access to their markets for developing countries and expand the flow of development assistance.

[Later, West German Finance Minister Hans Ehard warned other nations that their economies must be allowed to change — with weaker industries giving way to stronger — if the world's economic recovery is to be strengthened. They must not try to protect weaker industries by blocking the exports of other countries, he cautioned, Reuters reported.]

The Malaysian Finance Minister Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, who is chairman of the joint World Bank-IMF meetings, also warned that there is a danger of a "severe credibility gap" between the world's rich and poor countries. He said the IMF must re-examine its role in helping the developing nations, and he strongly urged action by both the IMF and the World Bank to help stabilize world commodity prices and the export earnings of the developing nations.

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He said that in the United States, "a growth rate well below that of the 4 1/2 to 5 percent experienced in recent years is clearly suitable in light of the prospects for domestic prices and the current high level of resource utilization; moreover, it would also have the effect of constraining the size of the U.S. current-account deficit."

Turning to the exchange markets, he cautioned that central banks must exercise careful judgment in deciding how much to intervene. "Given the overwhelming size of the balances free to move, there is a danger of stimulating such movements rather than containing them, if intervention is

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Denis Healey, right, and Jacques de Larosiere at press conference prior to IMF meeting.

**Critical of Light Development Aid****McNamara Blasts New Trade Barriers**

Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (WP) — World Bank president Robert McNamara today severely chastised the rich nations of the world for erecting new trade barriers against exports of manufactured goods by the less developed countries.

In his annual speech to the joint meeting of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, which opened today, Mr. McNamara warned that there is no way to boost the economic growth of the LDCs if the rich nations pursue protectionist programs.

He ticked off a list of new restrictive barriers erected by the United States, Britain, Canada, France, Australia, Norway, Sweden and the European Economic Community.

Mr. McNamara scoffed at the notion that LDC exports were cutting deep into jobs in the rich nations. The fact is, he said, market penetration has been "minuscule."

But he called on the wealthy nations to develop meaningful "adjustment programs" to deal with individual firms or product lines that are impacted by imports. Too often, he said, the rich nations have merely tried to keep their "weak and inefficient industries alive, rather than designing effective incentives for labor and capital to shift to more competitive and productive sectors."

In reviewing the world scene, Mr. McNamara said that "a more realistic level of support for the developing nations" must not only include a reversal of the protectionist trend, but a sharp boost in financial aid.

Once again, he called on the bank's member nations to approve a general capital increase in the next few months to avoid a cut in the lending program for the next fiscal year from \$7.6 to \$5.9 billion.

Mr. McNamara has argued that to sustain an increase of 5 percent in the real level of lending, the existing capital of about \$40 billion must be increased to \$70 or \$80 billion.

Officials said they need a firm agreement by early next year to avoid an actual cutback in projected bank operations.

Mr. McNamara is also planning to start negotiations for the Sixth replenishment of IDA (the International Development Association) in the next few months. IDA is a soft-loan affiliate of the bank, a principal source of concessional aid for the LDCs.

U.S. officials, having difficulty in getting appropriations for international lending institutions through Congress, have held back immediate approval of a capital increase, although President Carter and Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal have in principle supported a "significant" increase.

Mr. McNamara pointed out that a doubling of the bank's capital would have little budgetary impact on member nations, because 90 percent is merely "callable capital,"

which probably would never have to be drawn. But callable capital, a contingent liability, stands as a guarantee to the bank's creditors.

The bank president, in his 11th year at the head of the lending institution, also contended that private financial flows to the middle tier of the LDCs, and concessional aid to the poorer nations, should be boosted by 5 percent in real terms.

Mr. McNamara had some pointed advice, as well, for the group of poorer nations. He urged that the fruits of greater growth be distributed more equitably in order to reduce poverty.

This would mean getting away from "mere traditional welfare

(and) redistribution of an already inadequate national income," he said. He acknowledged that a real attack on poverty by the LDCs would take "sustained political courage," and would "cut across many entrenched interests."

Mr. McNamara stressed what he said was "the most shocking conclusion" on the recently published World Development Report, that is, that 600 million people in poor countries will remain in absolute poverty at the end of the century. And even that figure, he said, was based on optimistic assumptions, including lowered protectionism and boosted aid by the rich nations.

**IMF Interim Committee Increases Aid Availability**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (WP) — The first world financial leaders agreed over the weekend to sizeable boosts in the resources of both the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, assuring both agencies that they can increase their financial aid to poorer countries over the next several years.

At the same time, these leaders — meeting as the Interim Committee of the IMF — expressed concern over the sluggish pace of world economic growth in 1978, and the absence of any significant prospective improvement for 1979.

British Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey, chairman of the Interim Committee, told reporters that the distribution of international payments imbalances among major nations "will be better" this year and that would help to stabilize jittery exchange markets.

At a joint press conference with IMF Managing Director Jacques de Larosiere, Mr. Healey said that a lower U.S. economic growth rate in 1979 would "converge" with improved growth patterns in Europe and elsewhere, yielding a better outlook beginning in the second half of 1979, "if we all work together."

Specifically, the Interim Committee decided:

• To issue, for the first time since 1973, four billion Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) a year for three years, distributed proportionally to the 134 IMF members. This was a compromise between the West German view that the issue ought to be limited to 2.5 to 3 billion SDRs and Mr. de Larosiere's suggestion of four to six billion SDRs a year.

To approve a 50-percent increase in IMF quotas — that is, the

Portugal Output Up

LISBON, Sept. 25 (AP-DJ) — Portugal's industrial index registered 170.7 in May, up 2.1 percent from April and up 5.7 percent from a year earlier, the statistics institute said today.

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**Export Plan Due****Carter Renews Vow To Fight Inflation**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (IHT) — President Carter told the joint IMF-World Bank annual conference today that the United States will fulfill its pledges to fight inflation, reduce its trade deficit and support the dollar because his reputation as a global leader will depend on it.

"Let there be no doubt in your mind about how seriously I take those pledges that have been made on my word of honor and on behalf of the American people," he said.

He asserted that his administration has a "sustained commitment" to checking U.S. inflation rates and his administration will move on a wide variety of fronts "until we succeed."

Mr. Carter said he would unveil tomorrow a new U.S. export-promotion policy that will assist the United States in reducing its trade deficit with other nations.

He stressed that international economic cooperation is vital and that the United States intends to "achieve still further economic cooperation with other nations to consolidate gains and to foster economic growth in all nations."

U.S. oil imports, he said, still are "entirely too high," but he said he is confident both the Senate and the House will "do their duty by the nation" and pass his natural-gas deregulation bill.

Mr. Carter pledged support to help strengthen both the IMF and the World Bank. Noting the international agencies' need for adequate resources for loans to member nations, he said the United States supports an increase in IMF quotas.

Export Plan Details

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (WP) — President Carter's beefed-up export-promotion program would include, among other things, require federal agencies — including those dealing with foreign policy, safety and the environment — to "weigh the consequences" of exports before issuing regulations.

Mr. Carter's plan, full details of which are slated to be released tomorrow, include a strong personal commitment by Mr. Carter assigning exports a high priority and a promise by him to work with

deposits made by individual member countries. This, the seventh quota increase since the IMF was established in 1944 at Bretton Woods, will boost IMF resources from 39 billion SDRs to 58.5 billion SDRs, or roughly \$73 billion.

• To require that 25 percent of a nation's newly enlarged quota be subscribed in SDRs, rather than all in local currencies. This provision, originated by the United States, was designed to soften the fear of some countries that too much additional liquidity was being created in the world.

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(Continued on Page 12)

## III

# H lead

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

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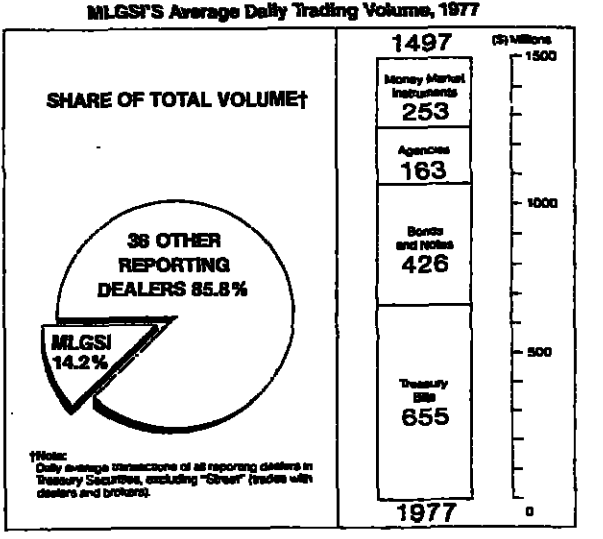
Merrill Lynch Government Securities deals with thousands of companies and institutions throughout the world. Not just those in or near major financial centers.

**Does the firm have a distribution system that reaches out to Main Street, as well as Wall Street?**

Merrill Lynch Government Securities has trained over 200 Account Executives employed by various companies in the Merrill Lynch group. Located in over 50 offices throughout the world, these Account Executives apply their special expertise to all kinds of government securities and related instruments.

**Is the firm competitive enough to have an average trading volume of over \$1.5 billion a day?**

In 1977 Merrill Lynch Government Securities averaged \$1.5 billion a day in trading. On 29 days, trading topped the \$2 billion mark. On 1 day, it soared beyond \$4.6 billion.



The leading firm should do all these things. Not just a few. This firm does.

**Merrill Lynch Government Securities Inc.**

Merrill Lynch Government Securities Inc., Merrill Lynch International & Co.,  
Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith Inc. & Merrill Lynch International Bank Ltd.  
are members of the Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. group of companies.

Affiliates in: Amsterdam, Athens, Bahrain, Barcelona, Beirut, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Cannes, Caracas, Dubai, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Geneva, Hamburg, Hong Kong, Kuwait, London, Lugano, Madrid, Manila, Milan, Montevideo, New York, Panama City, Paris, Rome, Rotterdam, São Paulo, Seoul, Singapore, Sydney, Taipei, Tokyo, Vienna, Zurich.

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**Herald Tribune**  
The international essential.







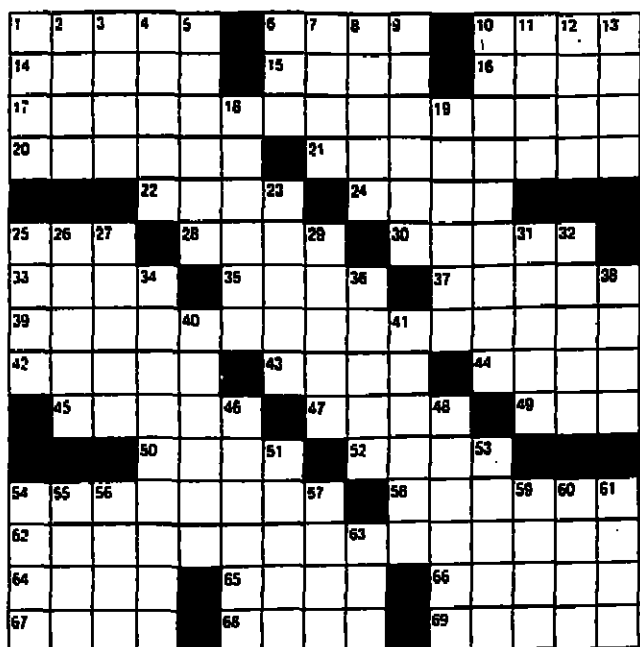
JPY 100.00

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Close	Prev	Change	12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Close	Prev	Change	12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Close	Prev	Change
High Div.	In % Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	High Div.	In % Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	High Div.	In % Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close
27%	32%	PG&E	2.32	9.2	4	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	110	97%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
30%	25%	PG&E	2.54	8.3	4	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	14%	5%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
34%	25%	PG&E	2.62	8.2	4	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	14%	5%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
44	11%	PG&E	1.12	8.7	3	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	14%	5%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
25%	34%	PG&E	2.37	8.7	3	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	81%	2%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
25%	34%	PG&E	2.37	8.7	3	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	81%	2%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
27%	22%	PG&E	2.25	8.7	3	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	81%	2%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
25%	34%	PG&E	2.37	8.7	3	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	81%	2%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
25%	34%	PG&E	2.37	8.7	3	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	81%	2%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
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## CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



## ACROSS

- 1 Tire or summary  
6 Jai — the  
10 Craziest Dream  
14 Muezzin's prayer calls  
15 Bruce of films  
16 Ocean sunfish  
17 Merchant, born May 10, 1880  
20 Ornamental weapon  
21 It helps a grand to stand  
22 Ruth's sultanate  
24 Sends Fido on the attack  
25 Saul — Marie  
28 Rainy-day racing surface  
30 Draft  
33 Snail  
35 Rainbow  
37 Part of R.F.D.  
38 Contest entered five fruitless times by 17  
42 Pay the bills  
43 Zither's relative  
44 Mimic  
45 Items for a certain jockey  
47 His — French connections

## DOWN

- 1 Grate greatly  
2 Pinza  
3 Reiner or Bernstein  
4 Ponies up  
5 Expresses disapproval  
6 U.S.N. top dog  
7 Spring  
8 Accented syllable, in prosody  
9 Like some designs or tables  
10 Play of many a con man  
11 "The — Baltimore" of Off Broadway fame  
12 Medicinal lily  
13 "Darn!"

- 18 — acid, bleaching agent  
19 Business abbr.  
23 Five Books of Moses  
25 Work out in the ring  
26 No longer feral  
27 Lacquer resin  
28 Galileo was one  
31 Vestige  
32 Favorite vessel of 17 Across  
34 Alden's love  
36 Interim currency  
38 Thirteen popes  
40 Had a yen  
41 Rosy; cheerful  
42 Takes notice  
43 Grayish greenish yellow  
51 Picasso or Casals  
53 Look high and low  
54 M.P.'s prey  
55 Logger's conveyance  
57 "Send — Flowers," Davis Day film  
58 Bone: Comb. form  
60 One of the Castles, for short  
61 — Tu.  
63 Lunkhead

## WEATHER

C F				C F			
ALBUQUERQUE	28	82	Fair	MADRID	25	75	Fair
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Rain	MIAMI	25	77	Cloudy
ANKARA	19	66	Fair	MILAN	23	73	Mist
ATHENS	26	79	Fair	MONTREAL	13	55	Cloudy
BEIRUT	27	81	Fair	MOSCOW	24	75	Cloudy
BELOGRADE	27	81	Fair	MUNICH	24	75	Fair
BERLIN	17	63	Overcast	NEW YORK	23	73	Fair
BRUSSELS	17	63	Overcast	NICE	22	72	Fair
BUCHAREST	22	72	Fair	OSLO	13	55	Fair
BUDAPEST	27	81	Fair	PARIS	22	72	Fair
CASABLANCA	26	79	Fair	PRAGUE	22	72	Fair
COPENHAGEN	14	57	Cloudy	ROME	22	72	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	25	77	Fair	SOFIA	22	72	N.A.
DUBLIN	15	59	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	11	52	N.A.
EDINBURGH	14	57	Rain	TEHRAN	24	75	Fair
FLORENCE	24	75	Fair	TEL AVIV	28	82	Fair
FRANKFURT	24	75	Fair	TOKYO	24	75	Mist
GENEVA	24	75	Fair	TUNIS	27	81	Fair
HAMBURG	24	75	Fair	VIENNA	22	72	Fair
HELSINKI	24	75	Fair	WARSAW	17	63	Mist
ISTANBUL	22	72	Fair	WASHINGTON	22	72	Fair
LAS PALMAS	29	84	Cloudy	ZURICH	22	72	Fair
LISBON	20	68	Overcast				
LONDON	17	63	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	27	81	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 12

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

## ADVERTISEMENT

September 25, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose values are based on issue prices. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the M.F. (M)—daily; (W)—weekly; (M)—monthly; (Q)—quarterly; (Y)—yearly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.		Other Funds	
(1) Bond Fund	SF 477.80	(1) Alexander Fund	37.42
(2) Growth Fund	SF 507.80	(2) Truist Int. Fd. (AEPF)	17.40
(3) Stock Fund	SF 507.80	(3) Austral. Select Fd.	17.40
(4) Bond Fund	SF 477.80	(4) Can. Fd.	17.40
(5) Growth Fund	SF 507.80	(5) Can. Fd.	17.40
(6) Stock Fund	SF 507.80	(6) Can. Fd.	17.40
(7) Bond Fund	SF 477.80	(7) Can. Fd.	17.40
(8) Growth Fund	SF 507.80	(8) Can. Fd.	17.40
(9) Stock Fund	SF 507.80	(9) Can. Fd.	17.40
(10) Bond Fund	SF 477.80	(10) Can. Fd.	17.40
(11) Growth Fund	SF 507.80	(11) Can. Fd.	17.40
(12) Stock Fund	SF 507.80	(12) Can. Fd.	17.40
(13) Bond Fund	SF 477.80	(13) Can. Fd.	17.40
(14) Growth Fund	SF 507.80	(14) Can. Fd.	17.40
(15) Stock Fund	SF 507.80	(15) Can. Fd.	17.40
(16) Bond Fund	SF 477.80	(16) Can. Fd.	17.40
(17) Growth Fund	SF 507.80	(17) Can. Fd.	17.40
(18) Stock Fund	SF 507.80	(18) Can. Fd.	17.40
(19) Bond Fund	SF 477.80	(19) Can. Fd.	17.40
(20) Growth Fund	SF 507.80	(20) Can. Fd.	17.40
(21) Stock Fund	SF 507.80	(21) Can. Fd.	17.40
(22) Bond Fund	SF 477.80	(22) Can. Fd.	17.40
(23) Growth Fund	SF 507.80	(23) Can. Fd.	17.40
(24) Stock Fund	SF 507.80	(24) Can. Fd.	17.40
(25) Bond Fund	SF 477.80	(25) Can. Fd.	17.40
(26) Growth Fund	SF 507.80	(26) Can. Fd.	17.40
(27) Stock Fund	SF 507.80	(27) Can. Fd.	17.40
(28) Bond Fund	SF 477.80	(28) Can. Fd.	17.40
(29) Growth Fund	SF 507.80	(29) Can. Fd.	17.40
(30) Stock Fund	SF 507.80	(30) Can. Fd.	17.40
(31) Bond Fund	SF 477.80	(31) Can. Fd.	17.40
(32) Growth Fund	SF 507.80	(32) Can. Fd.	17.40
(33) Stock Fund	SF 507.80	(33) Can. Fd.	17.40
(34) Bond Fund	SF 477.80	(34) Can. Fd.	17.40
(35) Growth Fund	SF 507.80	(35) Can. Fd.	17.40
(36) Stock Fund	SF 507.80	(36) Can. Fd.	17.40
(37) Bond Fund	SF 477.80	(37) Can. Fd.	17.40
(38) Growth Fund	SF 507.80	(38) Can. Fd.	17.40
(39) Stock Fund	SF 507.80	(39) Can. Fd.	17.40
(40) Bond Fund	SF 477.80	(40) Can. Fd.	17.40
(41) Growth Fund	SF 507.80	(41) Can. Fd.	17.40
(42) Stock Fund	SF 507.80	(42) Can. Fd.	17.40
(43) Bond Fund	SF 477.80	(43) Can. Fd.	17.40
(44) Growth Fund	SF 507.80	(44) Can. Fd.	17.40
(45) Stock Fund	SF 507.80	(45) Can. Fd.	17.40
(46) Bond Fund	SF 477.80	(46) Can. Fd.	17.40
(47) Growth Fund	SF 507.80	(47) Can. Fd.	17.40
(48) Stock Fund	SF 507.80	(48) Can. Fd.	17.40
(49) Bond Fund	SF 477.80	(49) Can. Fd.	17.40
(50) Growth Fund	SF 507.80	(50) Can. Fd.	17.40
(51) Stock Fund	SF 507.80	(51) Can. Fd.	17.40
(52) Bond Fund	SF 477.80	(52) Can. Fd.	17.40
(53) Growth Fund	SF 507.80	(53) Can. Fd.	17.40
(54) Stock Fund	SF 507.80	(54) Can. Fd.	17.40
(55) Bond Fund	SF 477.80	(55) Can. Fd.	17.40
(56) Growth Fund	SF 507.80	(56) Can. Fd.	17.40
(57) Stock Fund	SF 507.80	(57) Can. Fd.	17.40
(58) Bond Fund	SF 477.80	(58) Can. Fd.	17.40
(59) Growth Fund	SF 507.80	(59) Can. Fd.	17.40
(60) Stock Fund	SF 507.80	(60) Can. Fd.	17.40
(61) Bond Fund	SF 477.80	(61) Can. Fd.	17.40
(62) Growth Fund	SF 507.80	(62) Can. Fd.	17.40
(63) Stock Fund	SF 507.80	(63) Can. Fd.	17.40
(64) Bond Fund	SF 477.80	(64) Can. Fd.	17.40
(65) Growth Fund	SF 507.80	(65) Can. Fd.	17.40
(66) Stock Fund	SF 507.80	(66) Can. Fd.	17.40
(67) Bond Fund	SF 477.80	(67) Can. Fd.	17.40
(68) Growth Fund	SF 507.80	(68) Can. Fd.	17.40
(69) Stock Fund	SF 507.80	(69) Can. Fd.	17.40
(70) Bond Fund	SF 477.80	(70) Can. Fd.	17.40
(71) Growth Fund	SF 507.80	(71) Can. Fd.	17.40
(72) Stock Fund	SF 507.80	(72) Can. Fd.	17.40
(73) Bond Fund	SF 477.80	(73) Can. Fd.	17.40
(74) Growth Fund	SF 507.80	(74) Can. Fd.	17.40
(75) Stock Fund	SF 507.80	(75) Can. Fd.	17.40
(76) Bond Fund	SF 477.80	(76) Can. Fd.	17.40
(77) Growth Fund	SF 507.80	(77) Can. Fd.	17.40
(78) Stock Fund	SF 507.80	(78) Can. Fd.	17.40
(79) Bond Fund	SF 477.80	(79) Can. Fd.	17.40
(80) Growth Fund	SF 507.80	(80) Can. Fd.	17.40
(81) Stock Fund	SF 507.80	(81) Can. Fd.	17.40
(82) Bond Fund	SF 477.80	(82) Can. Fd.	17.40
(83) Growth Fund	SF 507.80	(83) Can. Fd.	17.40
(84) Stock Fund	SF 507.80	(84) Can. Fd.	17.40
(85) Bond Fund	SF 477.80	(85) Can. Fd.	17.40
(86) Growth Fund	SF 507.80	(86) Can. Fd.	17.40
(87) Stock Fund	SF 507.80	(87) Can. Fd.	17.40
(88) Bond Fund	SF 477.80	(88) Can. Fd.	17.40
(89) Growth Fund	SF 507.80	(89) Can. Fd.	17.40
(90) Stock Fund	SF 507.80	(90) Can. Fd.	17.40
(91) Bond Fund	SF 477.80	(91) Can. Fd.	17.40
(92) Growth Fund	SF 507.80	(92) Can. Fd.	17.40
(93) Stock Fund	SF 507.80	(93) Can. Fd.	17.40
(94) Bond Fund	SF 477.80	(94) Can. Fd.	17.40
(95) Growth Fund	SF 507.80	(95) Can. Fd.	17.40
(96) Stock Fund	SF 507.80	(96) Can. Fd.	17.40
(97) Bond Fund	SF 477.80	(97) Can. Fd.	17.40
(98) Growth Fund	SF 507.80	(98) Can. Fd.	17.40
(99) Stock Fund	SF 507.80	(99) Can. Fd.	17.40
(100) Bond Fund	SF 477.80	(100) Can. Fd.	17.40

## PEANUTS



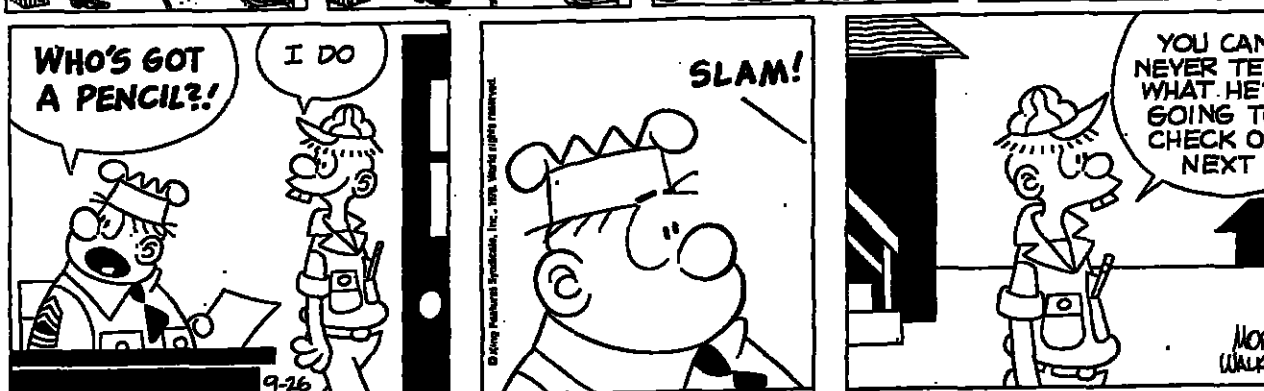
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## BLONDIE



## BEETLE



## BAILEY



## ANDY



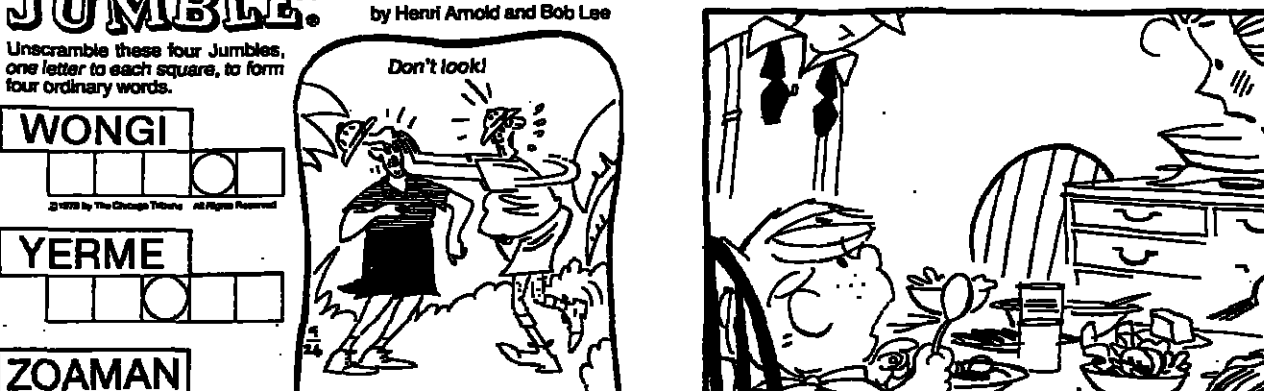
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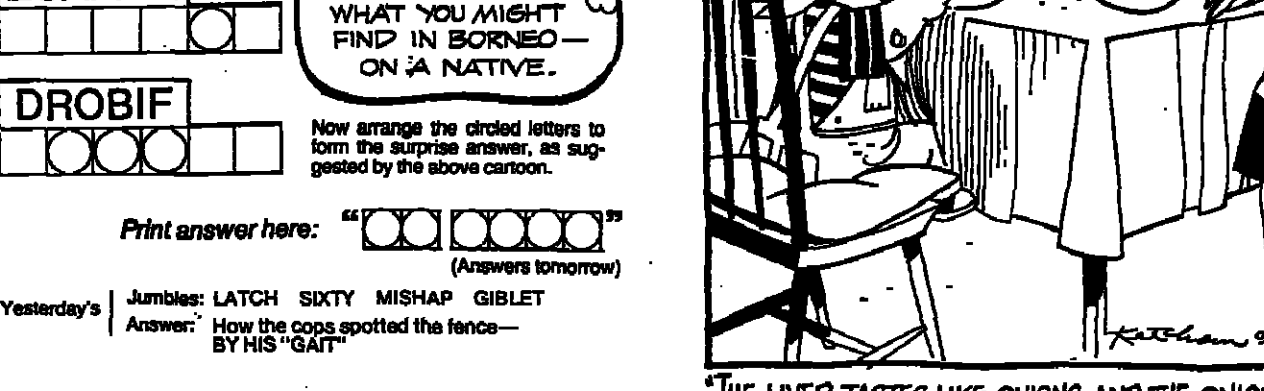
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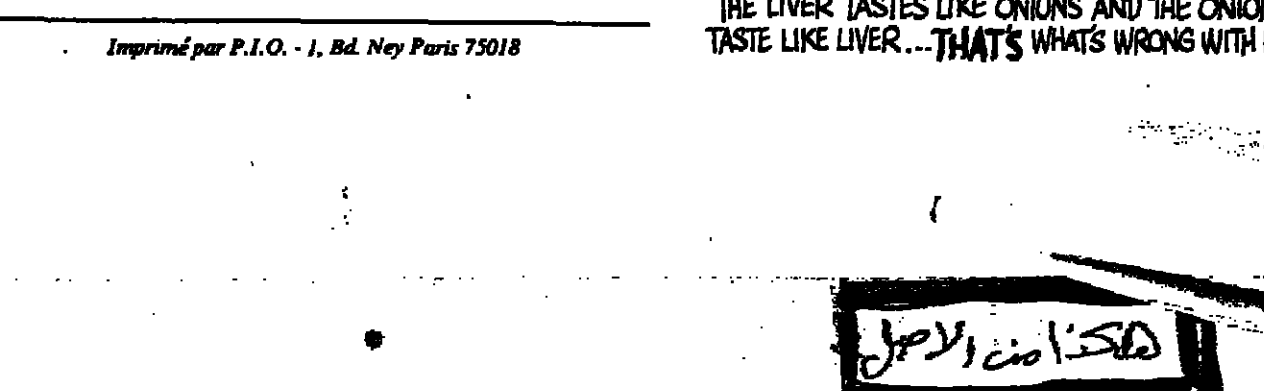
## MORGAN



## M.D.



## RIP



## KIRBY



## BOOKS

## TO DANCE

By Valery Panov with George Feifer. Illustrated, Alfred A. Knopf. 397 pp. \$15. W. H. Allen. £6.95.

Reviewed by David Stevens

ANY STUDENT or fan of ballet will be engrossed by this book, with its wealth of background and inside anecdotes about dance and dancers in the Soviet Union, but "To Dance" is about a great deal more than the title suggests.

It also is about Panov's experience, only partly known in the West, of more than two years of enforced professional inactivity and harrowing persecution after applying to emigrate to Israel; it is about life in the Soviet Union and the heavy hand of the state and the Communist Party, even in the radical world of ballet; it is about being a Jew (or in his case, half Jewish) in Russia, and most important, it is about his own emergence from a prolonged adolescence to maturity and self-understanding. These elements of power and intrigue, and they are all told with vividness and a remarkable absence of self-serving.

The portrait of the Soviet ballet world is an often chilling one, even at Leningrad's Kirov Ballet, where Panov reached the highest rank as a dancer in the 1960s. The backstage feuding and conspiracies are hardly a surprise, but they were complicated by the fact that the seat of power was occupied by a party-back director of the kind who "could be in charge of a mine one day and of an orchestra the next." This man's favorite ballerinas were real powers, as were the party activists among the leading dancers. Such illustrious names as Irina Kolpakova or Ninel Kurgapkina — on stage, exquisite representatives of one of the most aristocratic artistic traditions — turn up in an account of a scandal but successful plot to oust the distinguished Konstantin Sergeyev as the Kirov's artistic director, or later in the concerted campaign of savaging of Panov and his wife, Galina.

Panov's own career was a semi-fiasco, despite enormous raw talent. Admission to the great companies like the Bolshoi or Kirov is largely determined while dancers are still in school, and later changes from one company to another are rare. Once on the rails, a career is not encouraged or even allowed to deviate. Panov got into the Leningrad Acad. Ballet only with a powerful boost from the great teacher Agrippina Vaganova, and his academy training was interrupted. But a brilliant final exam performance kept him from exile to the sticks and eventually he won promotion from the lesser Mary Theater to the Kirov — partly on talent and hard work, partly to fill a void left by Rudolf Nureyev's defection.

This despite a body ill suited to the trade of *danseur noble* and a faulty technique that kept him "popping up like a loose screw in the immaculate Kirov machine." Also despite an unreliability that kept him from tours to the West after 1959, when as an exuberant 21-year-old he enjoyed himself so conspicuously on a U.S. tour that he was sent home prematurely and kept there as a horrible example.

Panov has a number of interesting and thoughtful observations on dance in general — on Russian versus Western training and technique, on differences between the Kirov and the Bolshoi (and why all the defections seem to be from the former and none from the latter).

On the role of folk dance and character dancing in the Russian style, and many other aspects. Above all, he believes passionately that dancing — the movement itself, as opposed to mime or posturing — must convey most of the thought and purpose of a ballet.

Panov's story of his growing awareness of being Jewish is bound up with his sympathetic and understanding portrait of his father, although they were in conflict most of the time. Marv Shimmam (Panov later adopted his first wife's name, a highly relevant act) was an almost perfect product of Stalinist brainwashing, a man who had suppressed his own individuality in favor of a set of reflex actions supplied by party publications, and a Jew who told his son not to "get involved with those damned Jews."

Panov sees his father as the victim in a Soviet tragedy, and with the same awareness he rescued himself. "Finally, I realized that the real liberation was not from Soviet bondage, but from self-deception. My years of protesting that I had nothing in common with Jewishness had been shown up for what they were. For whatever my papers said and whatever I believed about myself, I had always been related to as a Jew."

But this book has heroes too, men Panov admires as artists and persons. They include Sergeyev, the elegant antithesis of Panov as a dancer, who yet furthered his career and when Panov was a highly contagious pariah came up to him in public and asked if he could help; the Bolshoi star, Vladimir Vasiliev, who also risked being seen with him at a dangerous time, and the late John Cranko, who until his untimely death matched words with action in trying to free the Panovs. Another is Valery's older brother, Alex, an activist and intellectual who played a central role in Valery Panov's coming of age.

George Feifer, an American and a writer on Soviet life, appears to have played a multiple role, including confidant, amanuensis and interpreter, for this book apparently based on extensive talks and interviews. Despite the occasional flight of kind prose — usually related to love affairs with this or that ballerina (and names are named) — it is convincingly the vivid and high personal voice of the dancer that comes through.

This book ends with the Panovs arriving in Israel in 1974. But the story is not over. After a rough start in the West, Valery and Galina — whose loyalty to her husband under extreme pressure is the most touching thing in this book — seem to have found themselves professionally, almost a miracle for Valery at 40, the end of the road for most dancers.

They are dancing well again, and Panov is scheduled to choreograph a ballet based on "The Idiot" later this season in Berlin. If anyone can translate Dostoevsky into dance, it should be Valery Panov.

David Stevens covers dance for the International Herald Tribune.

**Two Americans Win Music Competition**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP) — Prizes totaling \$25,500 have been awarded at the Kennedy Center for winners in two music competitions, one for American symphonic composers and the other for international pianists.

Bradford Cowen, 32, of nearby Bethesda, Md., won the top prize of \$10,000 in the competition for pianists, which brought performers from the United States, Canada and Europe.

The top award for symphonic composers went to Vincent Persichetti of Philadelphia for his "Concerto for English Horn and String Orchestra." His award was \$5,000.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Players out of the beginner stage are very conscious of the danger of being overruffed but do not always find the right way to counter the menace. Some of the situations that can arise are quite subtle, and one player went astray on the diagrammed deal.

He reached the excellent contract of four hearts by judging to invite game when his partner raised the response of one heart. North was happy to accept with a hand that almost qualified for a raise to three hearts rather than two.

West led the spade jack, and East won with the ace and returned the club queen. The declarer suffered the first blow when the king lost to the ace. He then had his first overruffing problem when clubs were continued. Should he ruff the third round high or low?

It seemed safe to ruff with the heart ten, guarding against the possibility that West began with a doubleton club and the heart nine. The trump suit still seemed impregnable, and without giving the matter sufficient thought, South led the heart queen.

This turned out to be a fatal error: South was punished by finding all three trumps on his left, the only distribution that could hurt him. There was no way to cross-ruff

or establish diamonds without allowing the heart nine to score the setting trick, and the result was down one.

South should have reasoned that an overruff in spades by East was wildly unlikely in the absence of a spade bid by West. An overruff in diamonds was much more of a threat, so South had to preserve the trump honors in his hand. If he had begun trumps by leading to the king in the dummy he could have developed diamonds, ruffing high twice in his hand. Eventually he would have led the heart eight for a marked finesse, drawing trumps and scoring the last diamond in the dummy.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ K J 10 9 8 7	♠ A 9 8 7	♠ K J 10 9 8 7	♠ A 9 8 7
♥ A K Q J	♥ A K Q J	♥ A K Q J	♥ A K Q J
♦ A K Q J	♦ A K Q J	♦ A K Q J	♦ A K Q J
♣ A K Q J	♣ A K Q J	♣ A K Q J	♣ A K Q J

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:  
North: 1♠, 2♥, 3♥, 4♥.  
South: 1♥, 2♥, 3♥, 4♥.

West led the spade jack.



# Dodgers Down Padres, Clinch Championship

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 25 (AP) — Steve Garvey drove in three runs with a double and two singles and Bob Welch pitched a five-hitter as the Los Angeles Dodgers beat the San Diego Padres 4-0, to clinch their second straight National League West championship.

Garvey, six hits shy of his fourth 200-hit season in five years, singled home the Dodgers' first run in the third inning and singled in two in the fourth.

Bill North singled home the other Dodgers run in the fourth off losing pitcher Bob Ojeda.

Welch struck out six and walked two. He allowed San Diego only one hit through the final five innings.

Yesterday's attendance of 50,018 gave Los Angeles a season total of 3,247,845, improving its major league attendance record of last year by nearly 400,000. It was the last home game for the Dodgers.

**Giants 7-6, Astros 0-4**

In San Francisco, pinch hitter Bill Madlock drove home two runs in the seventh to give the San Francisco Giants a 6-4 victory and a sweep of its doubleheader with Houston. San Francisco won the opener, 7-0, as Vida Blue pitched an eight-hitter for his 18th victory and Darrell Evans, Heiry Cruz and Jack Clark hit home runs.

**Cubs 5, Cardinals 4**

In St. Louis, Mike Vail and Larry Bittner hit run-scoring singles in the ninth to give Chicago a 5-4 triumph over St. Louis. The hits by Vail and Bittner capped a Chicago rally against St. Louis after the Cardinals had gone ahead an in-

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	94	62	.354	—
Boston	90	67	.373	4 1/2
Seattle	88	69	.359	6 1/2
California	84	73	.330	10 1/2
Minnesota	84	73	.330	10 1/2
Chicago	84	73	.330	10 1/2
Los Angeles	84	73	.330	10 1/2
Philadelphia	84	73	.330	10 1/2
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Pittsburgh	84	73	.330	



## Art Buchwald

## The Latest News

NEW YORK — The New York City newspaper strike is starting to take its toll on the Big Apple. You can see it in people's blank expressions and hear it in their desperate voices.

When someone hears you're from out of town, the first question he or she asks is, "What's going on?"

"Nixon resigned and is no longer president," I told one poor soul.

"No?" he said, "and he seemed to be doing so well with China."

Howard Hughes passed away, in his sleep.



"It's hard to believe," my friend said. "He seemed like such a young vital person."

Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton split up."

"Now that's one I didn't hear. How are Sonny and Cher doing?"

"They split too."

"What are people reading these days?"

"Books about jogging."

"What happened to 'Gone With the Wind'?"

"It's off the best-seller lists and so is 'Forever Amber.'"

"I guess that means they'll be coming out in paperback," he said.

"Tell me, how are the Brooklyn Dodgers doing?"

"You didn't hear? They've moved to Los Angeles."

"No wonder I can't get their games on radio. Is Ted Williams still playing for the Red Sox?"

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Vinnard Paris points out Watergate apartments and offices to bus passengers.

## Washington Fights Its 'Image' Problem

By James Lardner

WASHINGTON (WP) — Washington, D.C., according to an Italian guidebook, "e in effetti una città molto pulita dove l'industria principale e incontestabilmente l'amministrazione. Le larghe avenute, le cascate basse, fanno di Washington un posto gradevole da visitare, ma nondimeno sconsigliato per viverci, poiché Washington è diventata la capitale più pericolosa del mondo. Non dimenticatelo!"

Washington is, in other words, "a very clean city where the major industry is indisputably government. The wide avenues and low houses make Washington an agreeable place to visit, but it is not advised to live there because Washington has become the most dangerous capital in the world. Don't forget it!"

Many Washingtonians have forgotten. It has been 10 years, after all, since Richard Nixon, running for president, derided Washington as "one of the crime capitals of the nation" and suggested that "D.C." could stand for "Disorder and Crime."

Crime statistics have dropped dramatically since then, and there is widespread agreement that the city has blossomed with the opening of the Kennedy Center and the National Gallery's east building, the "back to the city" movement of young professionals, and the steady proliferation of stores and restaurants.

But, says former city police chief Maurice Cullinan, "our image has been harder to defeat than the crime problem itself. We [the police department] still get letters in here that say, 'I'd like to bring my children to Washington. Are you sure it's safe?' Postmarked Detroit, Michigan."

(In 1977, Washington had a crime rate of 7,220 offenses per 100,000 residents compared to Detroit's 9,401 per 100,000 residents, according to FBI figures.)

Washington-area business leaders generally believe there are more tourists here this year than last, although "it's a very difficult thing to measure," says Austin Kenney of the Washington Area Convention and Visitors Association. "You don't have to show a passbook or go through a turnstile."

"I wouldn't say it's a whole lot to write home to mother about," cautions Leonard Hickman of the Hotel Association of Washington. Still, he acknowledges, hotel occupancy rates for the first seven months of 1977 were about 5 percent better than the comparable figures for 1976.

But in spite of the feeling that tourism may be on the rise, the people who are paid to worry about it are, in fact, somewhat worried.

"This is an extremely complete city now," says Kenney. "There's very little missing. But how do you get that across?"

Tourists have a "limited image" of the city, says John Fondersmith of the D.C. city planning office. When they think of Washington they think of "the museums and the cherry blossoms and the Capitol and the White House. . . . People somehow don't know that the other Washington is there."

One result of that ignorance, Fondersmith fears, is that "people

may come here and wind up staying a shorter time than they intended. . . . People feel, well, I've seen Washington and now I'll go somewhere else and live it up."

A series of interviews with tourists outside the White House and the National Air and Space Museum appeared to support Fondersmith's thesis. While many visitors thoroughly enjoyed the rigors of museum and monument hopping, young adults and teenagers tended to be critical.

Most of the people, they're interested in nothing so serious," complained Charlotte Yu of Taiwan as she emerged from the official White House tour.

Arthur and Paula Shaw of London said that they liked what they had seen of Washington so far — the Mall, the Washington Monument and parts of the Smithsonian complex — but they were afraid to venture far at night from their downtown hotel because of Washington's reputation as an unsafe city.

Whatever the problems, tourism is obviously big business in Washington.

An estimated 4.5 million overnight visitors stay in the area's 35,000 hotel and motel rooms every year, according to the Convention and Visitors Association. At least that number of visitors stay with friends and relatives.

Altogether, visitors spend nearly \$1 billion here annually, accounting for perhaps \$40 million in local tax revenues, the association calculates (\$30 million to the D.C. government and \$10 million divided between Virginia and Maryland). About 45,000 area residents are directly employed in the tourism and visitor-service industry.

But there is no clear evidence of long-term growth. In the mid-1960s, for example, nearly 2 million people a year (residents as well as tourists) visited the Washington Monument. Last year, only 1,218,948 people did, and the 1978 figures show only a slight increase.

For many individuals, and individual ventures, tourism in the nation's capital has proved to be no guarantee of financial prosperity.

Some firms have never recovered fully from the 1968 riots. American Sightseeing Tours, a small downtown tour company, has seen steady business improvement in the last few years, according to company president Vinnard Paris. But American's overall business volume is still barely 60 percent of what it was before 1968.

Nor was the Bicentennial a happy anniversary for all concerned. The Wilson Boat Line invested \$2.5 million in three sleek catamarans designed to accommodate the expected hordes of tourists, and wound up in bankruptcy when the hordes did not come.

Perhaps the costliest Bicentennial bungle, in many ways, was the \$46-million-and-still-rising National Visitor Center, erected at federal expense. The Visitor Center includes a multi-screen movie theater where images of American national landmarks flash past as a youthful chorus intones "The Star Spangled Banner." It is rare for an audience of more than half a dozen visitors to watch at the same time.

## PEOPLE: Oslo 'Heathens' Disrupt Billy Graham Crusade

American evangelist Billy Graham drew a crowd of almost 20,000 in Oslo for the opening of his 1978 Scandinavian crusade, but less than 200 came forward to swear allegiance to Christ and hostile demonstrations interrupted the service. "If only one of you witness as a new follower of God, this meeting is a success," Graham repeatedly told the audience at Oslo's Ullevaal soccer stadium, where he won more than 700 converts in a 1955 crusade. The debut of the 1978 crusade was marred by members of the Norwegian Society of Heathens, anarchists and other demonstrators who climbed to the grandstand roof to rain anti-Christian leaflets on the crowd, threw tomatoes, lemons and other produce onto the field. Two of the demonstrators unfurled a banner from one of the stadium's light towers reading "Give the Christians Power and They Will Kill."

Another grabbed a microphone and shouted: "God is dead!" "We must also love those of you who try to disturb this meeting," said Graham. "I'm used to the disturbances. They make the meetings colorful." Police arrested seven youths who ran onto the field but released them after questioning. One newspaper, *Nationen*, reported: "No success for Billy Graham. Not once was he applauded during his speech." Another daily, *Arbeiderbladet*, called him a "factory trawler on a soul-fishing expedition."

Detective-turned-author Joe Wassenaar — known for scuffling with the filmmaker he thought ruined the film versions of some of his books — has taken on the job himself for "The Onion Field." Says the former Los Angeles policeman, "I've started my own production company. I'm putting my money where my mouth is. I'm saying I can do it better. I won't be able to blame anyone else for this one. I'll take the bouquets or the horse manure, whatever they want to throw. If God forbid, this movie doesn't break even, I'll be going to the chief for my old job back. I have all my money in this."

Producer Richard Zanuck, the son of movie pioneer Darryl Zanuck, was married to Lili Fini during the weekend in Palo Alto, Calif. It was the third marriage for the 42-year-old Zanuck and the second for the 24-year-old Miss Fini, a native of Alexandria, Va., and a Carnation Co. supervisor in Los Angeles. A spokesman for the couple said that they first met a year ago. Zanuck produced "The Sting," "Jaws" and other box-office successes. He has four children by his marriages to actresses Lili Fini and Linda Harrison.

New York restaurateur Henry Sgroso, owner of an antique shop cum cabaret called Once Upon A Stone, has a new customer — named Jimmy Carter. Sgroso's specialty is chess, and when Carter visited the city last month, staying with Mayor Ed Koch at Gracie Mansion, Koch's chef, Rosemary Gold, called upon Sgroso to deliver one made to order. She made it with peaches, naturally, and now the president has ordered another one, to be delivered this time to the White House.

The thief who entered the double hotel suite of actress Lili Fini in Chicago made a double haul — two mink coats valued at \$7,600. Chicago police said that they had no clues in the night theft. Miss Fini, who is married to producer Richard Zanuck, said that one of the coats, a full-length black diamond mink valued at \$5,000, belonged to her. The other, a three-quarter-length mink, belonged to her traveling companion, Judith Ault.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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BIRMINGHAM W0528

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BIRMINGHAM W0528  
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ings. Large open living space, modern

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perfect condition. Price: \$240,000 (US

\$40,000) (US \$40,000) (US \$40,000)

6 (France).

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century. Impressive site. View panoramic

view of river and valley, caves, park &

terrace, swimming pool, apartment for

guests, easy access, very comfortable,

perfect condition. Price: \$250,000 (US

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